

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1653898-000

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE S. N ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/30/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/25/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. KEMMY	TYPED BY SMS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: San Antonio report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 8/9/67.

- P -

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SA T-1:

b3
b7D
b7E

Case has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM,AM) 1 - New York (AM, RM) 1 - 112th MI GP, San Antonio (RM) 1 - OSI, 10th District (RM) 1 - NISO, 8th District (RM) 2 - San Antonio (100-9845)			100-442529-2390 9 NOV 1 1967 EX-113 REC 3	
COPIES DESTROYED 23 DEC 30 1970				
Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency	AGENCY:	ACQ.	SEC.	Notations
Request Recd.	<i>Crum</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	<i>D. [Signature]</i> <i>RACIAL MAT.</i>
Date Fwd.	<i>DATE</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	
How Fwd.	<i>HOW FOR</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	
By	<i>BY</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	<i>1/8/67</i>	

1cc vpt 806 970

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
Nov 2 2 59 PM '67

REC'D

SA 100-9845

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

✓ SA T-2:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ SA T-3:

[REDACTED]

✓ SA T-4:

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF
JOHN STANFORD

b3
b7D
b7E

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information from SA T-1 through SA T-4, confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

-B*-
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI, GP, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: 10/30/67

Office: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In August, 1967, JOHN STANFORD commented reprints of an editorial in The Worker dealing with recent riots should be mailed out. STANFORD indicated he was for the black power concept that evolved out of the New Politics Convention.

- P -

~~GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (8/9/67)

At a Communist Party (CP) club meeting held in San Antonio on August 8, 1967, JOHN STANFORD stated that they needed to obtain 500 reprints of an editorial that appeared in The Worker, dealing with the recent riots. He stated that these 500 reprints would cost a little over \$3.00. He stated that they should mail this reprint out. He stated also that he was going to write Mayor WALTER McALLISTER (of San Antonio) and criticize him regarding his stupid remark that any rioters would be shot in San Antonio.

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

SA T-4 (6/27/66)

On May 29, 1966, at the Texas Communist Party convention held in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD was elected chairman of the CP of Texas.

SA T-3 (6/19/67)

Source advised that JOHN STANFORD is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and Chairman of the National Commission for Work in the South, CPUSA.

T-3

SA T-1 (9/14/67)

At a CP club meeting held in San Antonio on September 13, 1967, JOHN STANFORD, during a discussion of the New Politics Convention which was held in Chicago on Labor Day weekend, 1967, indicated that he was for the black power concept that evolved out of the revolution.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Another point on the agenda was the mailing of a leaflet which purportedly is an editorial from The Worker and is an open letter to the President dealing with the ghettos. STANFORD indicated that they are to mail out 600 copies of this editorial to various people in the South. STANFORD indicated they needed at least \$15 for this mailing and felt that the whole mailing, including postage, would come to about \$30.

SA T-2 (9/14/67)

Informant can corroborate information furnished by SA T-1 immediately above, concerning the CP club meeting of September 13, 1967.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

October 30, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : QSAC, NORFOLK (100-5921) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 10/31/67

OO: New York

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau 7/28/67.

There has been no information developed in any category (I thru IV) for the period from 7/1/67 to 10/1/67; however, it is pointed out, that [redacted] (reliable) reported on GEORGE MEYERS' visit to Norfolk, Va., on 7/12/67. During this visit, GEORGE MEYERS reportedly asked about ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK, a Negro woman who formerly held a position in a Suffolk, Va., local union. MEYERS expressed desire to see RIDDICK before proceeding to Richmond. Because RIDDICK has allegedly been involved in some financial trouble within the local union, she no longer occupies a position in the local union. Also, she has not been identified with any civil rights movement in Suffolk area to any extent.

b7D
b7E

Norfolk will remain particularly alert for any indication of an increase or a decrease in interest towards ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK on the part of GEORGE MEYERS since he apparently discovered ROBBIE MAE RIDDICK no longer holds a position with the Local Union 26, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, AFL-CIO Suffolk, Va.

It is also pointed out that Norfolk Division has no known CP members residing within the Division.

Norfolk will remain alert for any information concerning captioned matter.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (RM)
1-Norfolk
LWK:cbs
(5)

EC-69/100-442529-2391

EX 106 NOV 1 1967

RECEIVED
D. H. [signature]



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *CDe*
Ran SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: *C* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

BT

DATE: 10/31/67

ReSJlet to Bureau, dated 7/31/67.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 2/1/68.

(1180694)

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - San Juan

FEG:vem
(5)

REC-42

100-442529-2392

ST 101

NOV 1 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

D. H. H. H.



57 NOV 14 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 6 9 43 AM '67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/20 - 10/25/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY KENNETH P. GLENNON	TYPED BY :cgp
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Buffalo letter to Bureau, dated 7/18/67.
 Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated
 4/28/67, at Buffalo.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as Office of Origin, is furnished one copy
 of this report as directed by Bureau Routing Slip, dated
 10/9/67.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - G-2, Syracuse, New York (RM) 1 - NIS, New York (RM) 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York (RM) 1 - New York (Info.) (RM) 1 - Buffalo (100-18520)	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2393 16 NOV 3 1967 <i>jsq</i>
COPIES DESTROYED 38 DEC 30 1970	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency Request Recd Date Fwd How Fwd By	Notations 11/13/67 RIS <i>Amul/ci</i>

66 NOV 29 1967 1CC nyt 806910

Handwritten: 11/7/67

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DOM INTELL DIV.
Nov 7 2 53 PM '67

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/20 - 10/25/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY KENNETH P. GLENNON	TYPED BY :cgp
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

af
2/
REFERENCES: Buffalo letter to Bureau, dated 7/18/67.
Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated
4/28/67, at Buffalo.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, as Office of Origin, is furnished one
copy of this report as directed by Bureau Routing Slip,
dated 10/9/67. *R*

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

[Signature]
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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Maryland (RM)
- 1 - NIS, New York (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome,
New York (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info.) (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (100-18520)

100-442529-2393		REC-48
NOV 1 1967		EX-108

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

[Stamp: RACIAL INFLUENCE]
[Signature]

NOV 28 1967

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 14 4 08 PM '67

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 6 9 43 AM '67

9/14

BU 100-18520

LEADS, cont'd.

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit appropriate communication re this matter to reach the Bureau by 2/1/68.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

BU T-1

157-213, ...

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

BU T-2

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report classified "~~Confidential~~" because information herein attributed to BU T-2 could reasonably lead to the identity of a source of continuing value and jeopardize its future usefulness.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 1 - G-2, Syracuse, New York (RM)
- 1 - NIS, New York (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: KENNETH P. GLENNON
Date: 10/31/67

Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File #: 100-18520

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: In September, 1967, FRED READING, Area Coordinator, Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, invited to CP meeting and made appearance there. GIL GREEN, Chairman, New York District CP, USA, and speaker at this meeting, appeared especially interested in READING and desired to meet with him again. READING amenable to such meeting and told GREEN the old line of the Communist Party was needed.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

BU 100-18520

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

Nothing to report.

II. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS

On September 25, 1967, BU T-1 advised it had been learned that on the night two weeks before February 25, 1967, ~~FRED READING~~, Buffalo, New York, Area Coordinator for Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), due to some insistent urging by TONY MASSA, had attended a meeting at a home on the West Side of Buffalo, at which GIL GREEN was the speaker. READING was accompanied to this meeting by his wife, SANDRA. At this meeting, which included Puerto Ricans, Italians and Negroes, GIL GREEN was identified as a Communist Party Member. He was the only one there who was so identified. GREEN seemed especially interested in READING, saying he was happy to meet READING and would like to contact him again in the future. READING indicated a willingness to meet GREEN in the future.

GIL GREEN is known to BU T-2 as
Chairman of the New York District
Communist Party, Communist Party,
USA

TONY MASSA is known to BU T-2 as
a member of the Erie County Com-
munist Party (ECCP)

On September 20, 1967, BU T-2 advised that on September 16, 1967, there was an open meeting of the Communist Party held at the home of ROSE and JOHN TOURALCHUK, members of the Executive Committee of the ECCP. Speaker at this meeting was GIL GREEN. Among those in attendance were FRED READING, Head of SNCC, and his wife. After GIL GREEN had finished his talk, in which he first spoke of his own background and later made reference to his attendance at the New Politics Convention in Chicago, READING was invited to talk to the group.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BU 100-18520

READING recited the following background concerning himself:

He was fired from Bethlehem Steel after being questioned by the FBI but got his job back after a hard fight. He attends the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) and is active in Opportunities Development Corporation (ODC). He boasted about all he had done for the Negro in Buffalo and said he would like to meet again with the same people who were present at this meeting. After he finished his talk, READING was overheard to say to GIL GREEN that the old line of the Communist Party, which was not seen any more, was needed. Also, in response to an overture from GIL GREEN, READING indicated he would be amenable to meeting with GREEN again. READING impressed BU T-2 as shrewd, polished, a good speaker, irradical and a racist.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report except as indicated above under tactics that GIL GREEN apparently attended the National Convention on New Politics at Chicago.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Buffalo, New York
October 31, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
 IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA KENNETH P.
 GLENNON, dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Date 10/31/67

To: ☒ Director FILE Buffalo (100-18520)

Att.: ☐ SAC ☒ COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

☐ ASAC _____

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ IC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

RE: Report of SA KENNETH P.
GLENNON, dated 10/31/67,
at Buffalo.

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Recharge serials |
| ☐ Correct | ☐ Return assignment _____ |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ Return serials |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Search and reassign |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send Serials _____ |
| ☐ File | to _____ |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit new charge out _____ |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☒ Initial & return | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

D. M. [unclear]
R. [unclear]
RECEIVED
INT. SEC.
CONSOLIDATION

Enclosed are two amended copies of FD-263 and nine amended copies of FD-204 being submitted to reflect correct address of G-2, inadvertently set forth in rerep as Fort Geo. G. Meade, Md. Buffalo copies have been handled and copy of report being submitted to G-2.

ENCLOSURE

SAC NEIL J. WELCH

Office BUFFALO

See reverse side

INCONS NOV 6 1967 16 NOV 3 '67

Enkono 11/7/67

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 16 6 21 PM '67

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1 09 PM '67

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 10/31/67

Re New Haven letter to Bureau 8/1/67.

During the period 8/1/67 through 10/31/67, New Haven received no information pertaining to captioned matter. In view of this, no report is being submitted at this time.

Upon receipt of pertinent information, the Bureau will be promptly advised, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

100-806940
(2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (info)
1 - New York (info)
1 - New Haven
WCH:md
(5)

REGISTERED MAIL

REC-47

EX-108

100-442529-2394
NOV 2 1967

59 NOV 8 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.
FBI

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

Nov 6 4 07 PM '67

TO DIRECTOR

()

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: ()

RE: ()

NY 100-100000

TO DIRECTOR ()
FROM SAC, NEW YORK ()

RE: ()

NY 100-100000 ()
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/30/67

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

J.S. [signature]
SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST INFILTRATION~~
~~IN RACIAL MATTERS~~
IS - C

OO - NY

Re IP let, 8/7/67.

No information has been developed during the period 8/1/67 through 10/31/67 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

No report being submitted.

100-80697D
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

TM/fjm
(5)

REC-52

EX-113

100-442521-2395

4 NOV 2 1967

[Signature]
RACIAL INT. SEC.



5 NOV 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DDM INTELL DIV.

NOV 7 9 13 AM '67
NOV 7 10 32 AM '67

TO
FROM

INFO
SUBJECT

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE OCT 31 1967	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/3 - 10/23/67
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES J. WYLAND	TYPED BY HCF
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND, dated 7/31/67,
at Philadelphia

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being designated for
New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED NONE						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

100 442529-2396

REC-52

15 NOV 1 1967

EX-108

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333 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: AGSI, OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	Request Recd. [redacted], CIP, P40
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 11/8/67
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: [redacted] RS
By	BY: [redacted]

Notations

50 NOV 13 1967

(cc rpt 806 lrp)

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 8 6 24 PM '67

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 6 9 43 AM '67

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data reported from PH T-1 through PH T-6 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

✓ PH T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]	b3 b7D b7E
✓ PH T-2 [redacted]	100-30941-2935 Characterizations of DAVID SINEX, JARVIS TYNER, SONDR PATRINOS, ROBERT ANTIPIN, MATTHEW HALLINAN, SUSAN BORENSTEIN, TOBBI RICCA, ARLENE TYNER.	
✓ PH T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]	
✓ PH T-4 [redacted]	100-47672-429	b3 b7D b7E
✓ PH T-5 [redacted]	100-31723-12248	
✓ PH T-6 Former [redacted]	Characterization of RONALD LOCKMAN	

B*
COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND Office: PHILADELPHIA,
Date: OCT 31 1967 PENNSYLVANIA

Field Office File #: 100-47672 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 7/1/67 THROUGH 9/30/67.
At meeting of Southwest Club, CPEPD, in August 1967
JEAN FRANTJIS, member of District Board, CPEPD, stated
the riots were the result of capitalistic system and because the
Negroes are unable to obtain good jobs. CP members expressed
interest in Consumer Education and Protective Association, (CEPA).
Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice approved uprisings
for they reflect revolutionary developments. CP members parti-
cipated in demonstration sponsored by Committee for Constructive
Action and were arrested. DCA sponsored demonstration supporting
RONALD LOCKMAN, Philadelphia soldier who refused to go to Vietnam.

- P* -

DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(CPUSA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND THE LIKE
MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER LEVEL MEETINGS,
INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY LOCAL LEADERS AND
RANK-AND-FILE MEMBERS

On August 4, 1967, PH T-1 advised that at a meeting of the Southwest Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware, (CPEPD), held on August 3, 1967, JEAN FRANTJIS a member of the District Board, CPEPD, led a discussion on the race riots which had taken place throughout the country. FRANTJIS claimed these riots were the result of our capitalistic system, "but when we come to live under Socialism, we will have a much better life." Under Socialism the Negroes and white people will live together in peace and love. She further stated the Negro people are not able to obtain good jobs or make a decent living for themselves. Negro people have answered ads in the local newspapers but have found through experience that when they apply for these jobs they are told these jobs have already been filled. They are refused these jobs because their skins are black.

On September 29, 1967, PH T-2 advised that the Consumers Party in Philadelphia is an outgrowth of the Consumers Education and Protective Association, (CEPA), which was formed for the purpose of protecting and bringing to the attention of the public consumer frauds perpetrated by unscrupulous merchants against Negroes. CEPA has sponsored several demonstrations in furtherance of their program.

This source further related that a discussion of the Consumers Party was held by the leaders of the CPEPD and it was mentioned that this party is making many friends in Philadelphia because it is exposing numerous merchants who are defrauding the people. It was the opinion of these leaders that CPEPD should endeavor to build a Consumers Party.

MELVIN "MICKEY" METELITS, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, stated that Reverend LEONARD SMALLS, a minister at the 59th Street Baptist Church, 59th and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, and a candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia on the Consumer Party ticket, had contacted him and requested his assistance in his campaign, specifically that METELITS help him prepare his platform. As a result,

several CP members have become involved with this organization.

OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

ON July 26, 1967, PH T-3 advised that at the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice held on July 25, 1967, one of the points on the agenda concerned the riots in Newark and Plainfield, N.J. During this discussion, it was mentioned that this organization approved of the uprisings taking place in these cities for they reflect a certain amount of revolutionary development by the oppressed people in the ghettos.

✓ A characterization of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. DEMONSTRATION SPONSORED BY COMMITTEE
FOR CONSTRUCTIVE ACTION

At a press conference beginning at 9:00 p.m., July 27, 1967, Philadelphia Mayor JAMES H. J. TATE proclaimed a state of limited emergency for the City of Philadelphia beginning with his announcement and extending through August 11, 1967. A key provision of the proclamation provides that there are to be no more than eleven people congregated together on the highway, sidewalk, or other outside public place except for supervised or organized recreational areas. If the citizenry does not comply with police request to disperse when twelve or more are gathered, the police after requesting the dispersal can arrest the individuals on the spot with the only evidence being necessary is refusal to disperse.

When the Mayor was questioned by the press, he replied the proclamation was deemed necessary by his Cabinet, Police Commissioner FRANK L. RIZZO, and himself to keep law and order in Philadelphia, in view of the wide-spread rioting across the United States, and the tense racial situation in the City of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised on July 28, 1967, that opposition to the Mayor's proclamation appeared to develop almost simultaneously with the proclamation. A more formal undertaking challenging the constitutionality and the legality of the Mayor's proclamation was instituted by a group who described themselves as the "Committee for Constructive Action." This group sponsored a demonstration in front of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, 18th and Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa. On the morning of July 30, 1967, a group of approximately thirty pickets carrying signs protesting the Mayor's proclamation appeared in front of the Cathedral and commenced picketing. They were advised of the Mayor's proclamation but refused to disperse. As a result, 22 individuals were arrested, including DAVID CHARLES SINEX, JARVIS TYNER, JR., ROBERT MORRIS ANTIPIN, SONDR PATRINOS, MATTHEW HALLINAN, SUSAN BORENSTEIN and TOBBI RICCA.

On August 7, 1967, PH T-2 advised that DAVID SINEX was a member of the CPEPD; JARVIS TYNER was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA; SONDR PATRINOS was Organizational Secretary, CPEPD; MATTHEW HALLINAN was a member of the National Committee, CPUSA; and SUSAN BORENSTEIN was a member of the District Board, CPEPD. Source also related that ROBERT ANTIPIN and TOBBI RICCA were members of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America in Philadelphia.

On August 4, 1967, District Attorney ARLEN SPECTER withdrew the charges against the twenty demonstrators that they had violated the Mayor's proclamation. An article in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, a Philadelphia daily newspaper, on August 4, 1967, reflects that the city withdrew the charges against the defendants and thus averted a court test of the constitutionality of the proclamation which ostensibly left the police free to use the proclamation to disperse crowds.

On August 3, 1967, PH T-4 advised that SANDY PATRINOS had commented on the picketing which had taken place on July 30, 1967. According to PATRINOS, this group had selected the Cathedral as a place of demonstration because the President of the United States had requested that Sunday, July 30, 1967, be a day of prayer throughout the United States for peace at home and abroad. She also stated

that nothing would happen in the way of prosecution as a result of the arrests and they would necessarily be discharged.

ARREST OF INDIVIDUALS IN
CONNECTION WITH INJUNCTION
AGAINST STREET RALLIES

On August 25, 1967, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL, Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department, advised that a series of Black Unity street corner rallies would be held in the predominantly Negro areas of North, South, and West Philadelphia on Saturday, August 26, 1967.

On August 25, 1967, an injunction that prevented CECIL B. MOORE, suspended former President of the North Philadelphia Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in American (NAACP), from making inflammatory statements at rallies or distributing inflammatory literature anywhere in the city, had been extended.

On August 26, 1967, the first of these Black Unity rallies was held. Later approximately ten people began picketing the Royal Hardware Store located at 1506 South Street, Philadelphia. This store had been the scene of a racial disturbance during the month of June 1967. As a result of this picketing, six of the pickets were arrested and afforded an immediate hearing. Later that same day, another Black Unity rally was also held. As a result of this, several additional people were arrested.

Lieutenant FENCL advised that SANDY PATRINOS and ARLENE TYNER had appeared at the Police Administration Building, at which time they stated their purpose was to determine if they could be of any assistance to those arrested.

On August 28, 1967, PH T-2 advised that ARLENE TYNER was a member of the CPEPD.

C. DCA DEMONSTRATION SUPPORTING
RONALD LOCKMAN

On September 13, 1967, PH T-5 advised a Philadelphia branch of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of American, (DCA), sponsored

PH 100-47672

a demonstration at the entrance to the Armed Forces Induction Center, 401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, from 12:05 p.m. until 1:25 p.m. and there were approximately 28 individuals who participated in this picket line which was held to show support for RONALD LOCKMAN, a Philadelphia soldier who has publicly stated that he will not serve in Vietnam as he is opposed to the war in Vietnam. LOCKMAN has indicated that his place is in the ghettos of Philadelphia.

✓ A characterization of the DCA appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

On January 17, 1966, PH T-6 advised that RONALD LOCKMAN was recruited into the Youth Group, CPEPD.

According to PH T-5, nine individuals who participated in this demonstration were currently active members in the CPEPD, and that three of the individuals had been members of the DCA in Philadelphia.

(1)

PH 100-47672

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX SECTION

Characterizations of Organizations
PHILADELPHIA FIGHTERS FOR LIBERTY AND JUSTICE

On November 22, 1963, a source advised that the initial meeting of the Philadelphia Fighters for Liberty and Justice (PFLJ) was held on October 1, 1963, at which time the meeting agreed to the selection of temporary officers.

At a meeting of the PFLJ on November 12, 1963, the organization president stated the purpose of the organization is to form a militant organization dedicated to struggle which shall seek the end to Negro oppression and exploitation in a realistic manner.

A two-page throw-away, dated November 20, 1963, self-identified as being issued by the PFLJ, states this organization came into being as the organized form for developing in Philadelphia the program of the National Congress on Equal Rights which was held August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

On September 3, 1963 a second source advised that the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC) held a National Congress on Equal Rights on August 31 - September 1, 1963, in New York City.

A third source on May 19, 1967 advised that the PFLJ is currently active in Philadelphia and is controlled and dominated by the POC.

(1)

PH 100-47672

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

W. E. B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised on May 1, 1967, that the current officers of the DCA, as well as all members of the DCA National Executive Committee, are members of the CP and that the CPUSA furnishes the major financial support for the DCA national office.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Franklin Alexander, DCA National Chairman, stated that the DCA is now in fact a functioning young communist league. Also, in September, 1966, Mike Zagarell, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA.

The second source advised that in September, 1966, Daniel Rubin, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries, and Marxism, and in April, 1967, Gus Hall, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

As of May, 1967, the headquarters of the DCA was located at 180 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

-8*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-47672

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of Special Agent
Charles J. Wyland, dated and
captioned as above, at
Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *ckp* SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 11/1/67

R Re Columbia letter to Bureau, 8/1/67.

In the absence of any pertinent information,
this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly
report.

Q

11-806970

② Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Columbia
FHA:kpb
(5)

EX 109

REC 67 100 - 442529 - 2397

NOV 2 1967

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6 NOV 9 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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Nov 6 3 07 PM '67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/30/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/23 - 26/67
TITLE OF CASE <i>C</i> COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WALTER A. HILGENDORF	TYPED BY jtc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated 8/3/67, at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEAD:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Will furnish a report by 2/1/68.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense. Examples of this are SL T-1, SL T-2, and SL T-3.

APPROVED *MSW* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
- 2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Ill. (RM)
- 2 - 113th MI Group 3, SL (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2398

14 NOV 2 1967

REC-1

EX 106

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	AGENCY: ACST, OSI , STO , STR
REQUEST RECD.	<i>Crem. Div.</i>
DATE FWD.	<i>Bellevue</i>
HOW FWD.	<i>Washington</i>
BY	<i>4/8/67</i>

NOTATIONS

PROVIDED TO SEC
D. J. G. J.

1cc rpt 806 GHD

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 8 6 24 PM '67

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 6 11 33 AM '67

SL

100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY

LOCATION

✓ SL T-1 is

✓ SL T-2 is

✓ SL T-3 is

b3
b7D
b7E

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - NISO Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group 3, St. Louis (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF
Date: October 30, 1967

Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: National CP leaders considering revival of Negro Commission and have requested local CP districts to survey Negro community; also have urged revitalization of local chapters Negro American Labor Council. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, Missouri District CP, asserted that while he understands conditions which cause riots he opposes them because the poor suffer. CP has endeavored unsuccessfully to revive East-West Coordinating Council. WALKER declared CP must participate in Model Cities Program or a non-militant organization like the Urban League will take control.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

On July 11, 1967, a CP meeting was held at which HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the Missouri District CP, discussed a recent conference of the CP National Committee in New York City. WALKER, who attended this conference, said that the revival of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

SL

100-19352

local chapters of the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) was urged. Two local CP members have been assigned to explore the possibility of reviving the St. Louis chapter. They have discussed the matter with various former members but found that few are interested. WALKER further said that it was announced at the National Committee meeting that efforts are being made to revive the Negro Commission of the CP; that the National CP Office is asking each district to make a complete survey of the local Negro community with respect to unemployment problems, poverty, active civil rights organizations and similar data. The results of this survey are to be sent to New York as soon as possible. Two CP members were designated to compile this data.

(SL T-1 July 13, 1967)

On July 13, 1967, a meeting of local CP leaders was held to hear a report from EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member from Chicago who has been working on a part-time basis in the East-West Coordinating Council (EWCC) in St. Louis. The CP leaders were interested primarily in what transpired at a recent national convention of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). TOURNOUR said that although he had planned to attend he was unable to go but he received reports of the proceedings. He said that a resolution was presented to make CORE a "mass revolutionary organization". He further said most of the Caucasians were removed from national office and FLOYD MC KISSICK, national head of CORE, had to make certain compromises to retain his office. TOURNOUR did not enumerate them. He concluded, however, that CORE is still in "bad shape" and he does not believe the convention solved any of the numerous internal problems.

TOURNOUR then spoke of the National Conference on New Politics (NCNP) scheduled to be held in Chicago, Illinois over Labor Day, 1967. He stated it is very important to contact ordinary people, churches, peace and civil rights groups as well as individual trade union members and encourage them to attend the conference. HERSHEL J. WALKER commented that the CP planned to encourage EWCC to work on this project in the hope it might revitalize this dying organization. TOURNOUR said that this is an excellent idea and he would make certain contacts while in St. Louis urging them to assist in activating EWCC.

SL

100-19352

EWCC was organized in St. Louis, Missouri in March, 1967 as a consolidated effort of various civil rights groups, including CORE and certain so-called "peace organizations". The purpose of EWCC was to present a united front on various civil rights matters particularly that which involved the jailing of individuals who interfered with the business of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company in the fall of 1963 in defiance of a circuit court injunction. Approximately 15, who were fined and received jail sentences, appealed their cases to the U. S. Supreme Court and by March, 1967 had exhausted their legal remedies.

Following their release from confinement in June, 1967, EWCC became dormant since the primary purpose for which it had been formed ceased to be an issue.

(SL T-1 July 20, 1967)

In a discussion with CP members during late August, 1967, WALKER stated the CP must participate to the fullest extent possible in President JOHNSON's Model Cities Program. He observed if this is not done a non-militant organization such as the Urban League will assume control and the program will die.

(SL T-2 August 28, 1967)

In August, 1967, HERSHEL J. WALKER advised other local CP leaders that he opposes the advocates of "Black Nationalism" who constitute a minority group in the St. Louis Chapter of CORE. He asserted that while he understands the conditions which cause racial riots, he is opposed to them because it is the poor people who suffer.

(SL T-1 August 30, 1967)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party

At a meeting of the CP's Secretariat, consisting of the top officers of the Missouri District CP in early July, 1967, there was a discussion of the "Vietnam Summer Project", a national effort of protest against United States involvement in that country which is an important concentration point of the CP. HERSHEL J. WALKER proposed that some CP members volunteer to work

in it and commented otherwise nothing would be done, especially in the Negro community. WALKER asserted that he and another CP leader, along with some unidentified young people, not Party members, would canvass a Negro neighborhood in St. Louis. Plans were made to prepare a leaflet for neighborhood distribution.

(SL T-1 July 13, 1967)

CP members did distribute leaflets calling for "an escalation of opposition to that war" in Vietnam and inquiring about the attitude of the interviewee on this question. This distribution was made in late July, 1967.

(SL T-3 July 31, 1967)

Local CP leaders met July 16, 1967 and WALKER discussed a special midwest CP conference held in Chicago, Illinois the day before. GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP - USA, spoke at this Chicago meeting and urged attendance at the NCNP scheduled to be held in Chicago over Labor Day, 1967. Local CP leaders decided that EWCC should be involved in this attempt to get individuals to attend the conference and a meeting of EWCC, which had become dormant, was scheduled several days later at 1502 North Union Avenue. It was felt this might help revive EWCC.

(SL T-1 July 20, 1967)

A EWCC meeting was held July 19, 1967 at 1502 North Union Avenue with only a handful of persons present including CP members. Those present were handed NCNP pamphlets and urged to recruit people to go to the NCNP Conference.

(SL T-1 August 8, 1967)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

During the spring and summer, 1967, the St. Louis Chapter of CORE has been split into two camps, the conservative and the "Black Nationalists". The CP has long been interested in influencing the St. Louis Chapter of CORE and early in 1967 HERSHEL J. WALKER announced that it would be the prime target of the CP in the civil rights field. However, the CP has never been successful in achieving this purpose. Two veteran members of the CP are active

SL

100-19352

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in CORE and report on its activities to local CP leaders.

With the advent of EWCC the CP changed its direction from an all out attempt to influence CORE to a concentration policy in EWCC. From its inception EWCC was under the complete influence of the CP largely through EUGENE TOURNOUR, who worked as a part-time organizer. EWCC appeared to be a realization of a hope by CP leaders to influence an organization which coordinated activities of a majority of the local civil rights and peace organizations. However, EWCC has died and it appears improbable that it can be revived in spite of the CP's efforts to rejuvenate it.

(SL T-1 August 30, 1967)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

St. Louis, Missouri

October 30, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF dated October 30, 1967, at St. Louis.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 10-31-67

Re Richmond letter to Bureau 8-1-67.

There has been no information received to indicate any Communist influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division in the quarter ending 10-31-67. Communist Party activity is almost nil in Virginia.

20

REC- 59

100-442529-2399

② - Bureau RM
1- New York (100-153735) RM EX-113
1- Richmond

REB/reb
(4)

NOV 2 1967



5010-108

RACIAL INT. SECT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 3 57 PM '67

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/67

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NY)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau 8/2/67.

Period: 8/1/67 - 10/31/67.

No information has been received during this period reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in North Carolina.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

- 100-442529-2400
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Charlotte

GHC:dmb
(4)

L

REC 39

EX-108

100-442529-2400

14 NOV 2 1967

O. J. [Signature]
RACIAL MATTERS



59 NOV 3 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DOM INTELL DIV.

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NOV 6 1967

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

RE: [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

1 - [illegible]

2 - [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/11-26/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN	TYPED BY MHE.
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 7/28/67 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529)(REG. AM) 1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.) 1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.) 1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.) 1 - New York (Info)(REG. AM) 2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2401 14 NOV. 2 1967 REC-59 EX-113
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Request Recd	Date Fwd	How Fwd	By
AGENCY: ACSI, MIG, OSI, SEC. SERV.		55 NOV 16 1967		357
AGENCY: ISD, CRD, RAO				
DATE FORW				
BY:				

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT
D. M. [Signature]

100-442529-2401

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 3 58 PM '67

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

✓ SU T-1

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ SU T-2

Characterizations of Communist
Party Discussion Group; ROBERT
ARCHULETA; WAYNE HOLLEY

✓ SU T-3

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by
February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force
Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXNAB
Date: 10/31/67

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Member, Communist Party (CP) of Utah, in discussion group for recruiting has stated Marxism is answer to social problems of Negroes. CP of Utah Chairman has stated National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) suggested to have delegate to National Convention of National Conference For New Politics. CP of Utah Chairman and another person considered borrowing money through NAACP Credit Union. One reported member of CP is a member of Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 12, 1967, a discussion group meeting was held in Provo, Utah. A member of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah stated that Marxism was the only answer to the social problems of the Negro people. It was also agreed that the Negroes' economic problem must be solved first and then it will take time and re-education to erase the discrimination against the Negro in other areas.

(SU T-1, 7/19,25/67
SU T-2, 7/27/67)

The above discussion group was a recruiting activity of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 9/13/67)

On August 9, 1967, the above discussion group held a meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah. WAYNE D. HOLLEY discussed the coming National Convention of the National Conference For New Politics in Chicago, Illinois. It was stated by ROBERT ARCHULETA that all groups were invited to participate, including the CP. HOLLEY then stated that it had been recommended that a delegate go to represent the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP).

(SU T-3, 8/11/67)

WAYNE D. HOLLEY is the Chairman of the CP of Utah, and ROBERT ARCHULETA is a leading member of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 9/13/67)

On August 16, 1967, the above discussion group held a meeting in Salt Lake City. WAYNE HOLLEY and another person stated they were going to try to borrow money from the NAACP Credit Union, Salt Lake City, in order to attend the National Convention of the National Conference For New Politics in Chicago, Illinois.

(SU T-3, 8/18/67)

HENRY LEE ADAMS, [REDACTED] Bountiful, Utah, continues as the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He is an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Utah. There have been no instances during the past three months when the question of communism or communist infiltration has come before the Board of the Salt Lake City NAACP. ADAMS has observed nothing which would indicate an attempt on the part of communists to influence the NAACP. He has no reason to believe that any present members of the Branch are also members of the CP.

b6
b7C

The prime current problems of the Branch continue to be open housing and the denial of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) of its priesthood to Negroes. Definite progress is being made in the field of open housing in Utah, but no progress is evident with the Mormon Church. No active program has been initiated by the NAACP with respect to the Mormon Church.

ADAMS does not consider that there are any trouble spots in Utah at the present time which would indicate the possibility of racial violence. He would be surprised to see violence break out in Utah. It appears to him that local law enforcement agencies have overreacted to alleged rumors of racial violence in Utah during the past summer.

(HENRY LEE ADAMS, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Bountiful, Utah, 10/11/67)

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SU 100-9845

There are currently approximately 375 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Problems continue to exist for Negroes and other minorities with respect to open housing in Utah, but these are believed to be less than in the past. The Mormon Church continues to refuse to permit Negroes to hold its priesthood. This creates a problem in Utah because of the fact that the Mormon Church is the dominant religious group. There appears to be no possibility for logical discussions with the Mormon Church on this problem.

The NAACP, Salt Lake City, has held no demonstrations during the past three months. It has not cooperated with any other group in connection with demonstrations. No demonstrations are presently planned.

HENRY LEE ADAMS, an Assistant Attorney General of the State of Utah, continues to be the President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City. He believes that attempts to improve the status of minorities should be on a legal, moderate basis. The subject of communism and its possible influence on the NAACP has not been discussed at any board meeting during the past three months. No suspected members of the CP are considered to be in a position to materially influence the NAACP in its policies. Included among the current members of the NAACP are the following:

ETHEL C. HALE, Salt Lake City, Utah; membership expires December 31, 1967.

b6
b7C

(SU T-3, 10/23/67)

ETHEL C. HALE is a member of the CP of Utah but is presently on leave of absence.

(SU T-2, 9/13/67)

- 4* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah
October 31, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon
Paxman, dated October 31, 1967,
at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *WJH* SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: *CIRM*
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 11/1/67

NE Re: HOlet, 8/1/67.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

100-442529
Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

- le*
- 2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Houston

KBJ:mb
(4)

EX-102

REC-23

100-442529-2402

15 NOV 2 1967



9 NOV 8 1967

1967

D. J. [signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC'D
DOM INTELL. DIV.
Nov 7 12 12 PM '67

TO
FROM

SUBJECT: [illegible]

1. [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

5. [illegible]

6. [illegible]

7. [illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE NOV 1 1967	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/2 - 27/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN	TYPED BY S2
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA RAYMOND F. HOYLE dated 8/1/67, at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

JOSE STEVENS, MICHAEL ZAGARELL, LAURA ZAGARELL, and ROBERT HEISLER are on the Security Index of the New York Office (NYO).

PAUL BOUTELLE is on the Security Index of the NYO.

[redacted] advised in October, 1967, that they had no information concerning CIRM.

b7D

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

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2-108 MIG Newark (RM)
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2-New York (100-153735) (RM)
3-Newark (100-48052) COPIES DESTROYED

100-442529-2403 REC-74

NOV 3 1967

EX 100

358 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACST, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	Request Recd. [redacted]: TSD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: [redacted] 11/12/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]
By	BY: [redacted]

Damage
RACIAL INT. SECT.

359

1cc ref 806 pro

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 11 07 AM '67

NK 100-48052

INFORMANTS

Located

✓ NK T-1
[redacted]

Instant Report
Page 2

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ NK T-2
[redacted]

[redacted]

✓ NK T-3
[redacted]

[redacted]

✓ NK T-4
[redacted]

✓ NK T-5
[redacted]
(Protected by Request)

100-48052-250

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✓ NK T-6
[redacted]

[redacted]

✓ NK T-7
[redacted]

[redacted]

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J.: Will follow communist influence
in racial matters.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because of
the information contained therein which was received from
NK T-1 through NK T-7, which information may tend to identify
the source of that information. Such a disclosure would be
detrimental to the security of the United States.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2- 108 MIG Newark (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1- NISO, New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1- NISO, Philadelphia (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1- OSI, New York (REGISTERED MAIL)

Copy to:

Report of: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN
Date: NOV 1 1967

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #: 100-48052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Informants have advised as follows: Communist Strategy: CP members requested to infiltrate Negro groups and declare sympathy with recent Negro riots; CP accepts concept of "Black Power"; Newark Police Dept. accused of trying to start riot at Newark Black Power convention at CP meeting in Chicago in presence of three "Soul Brothers of Black Power Movement"; Marxism - Leninism only solution to Negro problems; SWP leader to start SWP branch in Newark; SWP members urged to aid Negro in fight with American capitalism; Communist Tactics: CP Youth leaders visited Newark during July, 1967, riots; Miscellaneous: CP agrees 100% with STOKELY CARMICHAEL in his attacks against U. S. Government.

-P*-

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

NK 100- 48052

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

Members of the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) have been requested to infiltrate Negro groups and declare their sympathy with the recent Negro riots.

(NK T-1

October 2, 1967)

On August 13, 1967, a special meeting sponsored by the Chicago Press Club of the CP was held at the Atlantic Hotel, 316 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. This was a closed meeting for CP members.

A report was delivered which reflected the position of the CP State Board (Illinois) and the Negro Commission of the CP. The party's position on "Black Power" accepts the concept of "Black Power" within the context of its history and culture, supports their position to control their political and economic life and to control the destiny of their people.

It was reported also that Negro and white unity is the key in the struggle for Negro freedom and the working class people and that "we" (communists) must play a greater role in the struggle to close the gap between labor and the Negro struggle and the working class.

(NK T-2

September 12, 1967)

On August 16, 1967, the South Side Section of the CP held a meeting at 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was stated at the meeting that at the Black Power Convention in Newark, New Jersey, the Newark Police Department tried to start a riot at the convention by turning the television camera on the speakers, by sending in newspaper reporters and by arresting H. RAP BROWN, National Chairman of STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC).

Also present during this meeting were three "Soul Brothers of the Black Power Movement", but they were not further identified.

(NK T-3

September 5, 1967)

NK 100-48052

A meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee of the CP was held on July 26, 1967, at 501 East 32nd Street, Apartment 1610, Chicago, Illinois.

It was proposed at this meeting in regard to the Negro people and riots that "we" must reach these people and tell them that Marxism - Leninism is the only solution to the problems in this society.

"We" must tell them that Negro and white unity is essential in the struggle for racial justice and eventually to the building of socialism.

(NK T-2
August 3, 1967)

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

PAUL BOUTELLE is going to live in Newark, New Jersey, because Newark is an exploding area. BOUTELLE knows all the Negro leaders here and he expects to build a strong SWP branch in Newark.

(NK T-4
September 11, 1967)

The August 31, 1967 issue of "The Courier-News", a Plainfield, New Jersey, daily newspaper, contained information to the effect that PAUL BOUTELLE, 35, a Negro cab driver, recently moved from Harlem, Manhattan, New York, to Newark, New Jersey. He was further described in the article as 1968 Vice-Presidential candidate of the SWP. The SWP has been designated pursuant to EO 10450.

A regular membership meeting for members of the Newark Branch of SWP was held on July 26, 1967, in Irvington, New Jersey. It was stated during this meeting that "we" should help the Negro people in their fight with American capitalism. If they (the Negroes) burn slums, new houses will be built for them. The Negro masses will help "us" build a socialist America.

(NK T-4
August 3, 1967)

C. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)

On August 9, 1967, a pamphlet entitled "Black Liberation - Now !" was distributed in the Asbury Park - Neptune, New Jersey, area. The back cover of the pamphlet shows that it was issued by "Black Liberation Commission of the Progressive Labor Party, 336 Lenox Avenue, Harlem, New York".

A characterization of the PLP is contained in the appendix of this report.

The pamphlet demanded a ban on drafting of black youth, organized resistance to police brutality, peaceful assembly, self-defense by any means necessary, community control over schools guaranteeing that African and Afro-American history be taught, slum clearance, defeat of drug addiction, and full employment.

The pamphlet stated the system of United States imperialism cannot solve the problems facing the black people of this country or the working class in general. A new system must be created; socialism. The only way to take it is through strong, militant organization.

The key to everything is organization.

(NK T-5
August 10, 1967)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

During the Newark riots in July, 1967, the riot scene was visited by JOSE STEVENS, MICHAEL ZAGARELL, LAURA ZAGARELL and ROBERT HEISLER. These individuals are leaders of the COMMUNIST PARTY youth in the New York area. They traveled to Newark to confer and offer support with CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE) leaders.

(NK T-6
August 9, 1967)

NK 100-48052

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

On August 2, 1967, a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Illinois CP was held in Chicago, Illinois. It was stated during this meeting that the CP agrees 100 per cent with STOKELY CARMICHAEL, (former Chairman of SNCC), in his attacks against the United States Government. If people like CARMICHAEL come out publicly for the destruction of capitalism, "we" in the party then must begin to be heard.

(NK T-7
August 3, 1967)

"The Morning Call", a Paterson, New Jersey, paper of general, public circulation, in the August 8, 1967, edition, on Page 6, notes that STOKELY CARMICHAEL had, the previous week, declared himself a follower of Communist Chinese Party Chairman MAO Tse-tung and Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO. He ridiculed the CP, USA as a party of the rich.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-48052

APPENDIX

1

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life—where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 1 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-48052

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN
dated and captioned as above at Newark.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/25/67 - 10/25/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.	TYPED BY SMS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated 7/31/67 at Pittsburgh.

-F-

LEADS

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this case.

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~," since information reported by PG T-1 and PG T-2 herein could

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - MIG, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM) 1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM) 1 - NIO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM) 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Pittsburgh (100-15125)		100-442529-2404	
		4 NOV 3 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [REDACTED], OSI; SEC. SER:	RACIAL INT. SECT. <i>D. Apple</i>	
Request Recd.	Request Recd. [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED], RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: [REDACTED] 11/15/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]		
By	BY: [REDACTED]		

57 NOV 16 1967 cc npt 806980
359

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 8 10 12 AM '67

NOV 8 1967

PG 100-15125

reasonably result in the identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Sources

Location in File

✓ PG T-1 is [REDACTED]
(Characterization of
GABOR KISH, ASHTON ALLEN,
ALLEN THOMAS, EUGENE
ARRINGTON)



b3
b7D
b7E

✓ PG T-2 is [REDACTED]
(Characterization of
GEORGE MEYERS)

B*
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - MIG, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. Office: PITTSBURGH, PA.
Date: 10/31/67

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CP-USA National leader in Pittsburgh in July, 1967, stated a Negro caucus was needed in the steel workers union and also stated that Party people should get into the Negro-American Labor Council. Members of the CFWP Industrial Club attempting to reactivate the Negro-American Labor Council in Pittsburgh.

-P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

PG 100-15125

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On August 2, 1967, PG T-1 advised that on July 29, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS met with some of the members of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) in Pittsburgh and stated that the Communist Party - USA (CP-USA) National Committee had agreed that a Negro caucus was needed in the Steel Workers Union in various cities. MEYERS said that the CPWP had agreed to work for such a caucus in Pittsburgh. MEYERS asked EUGENE ARRINGTON about the chances of such a group in Pittsburgh. ARRINGTON said such a group had been formed during the past local union elections.

On January 9, 1967, PG T-2 advised that GEORGE MEYERS is Labor Secretary of the CP - USA and is Chairman of its Trade Union Commission.

PG T-1 advised on September 25, 1967, that EUGENE ARRINGTON is a member of the Executive Committee of the CPWP.

PG T-1 further advised that at this meeting on July 29, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS also stated that the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC) is an important organization and said that it is important to get Party people into the group.

PG T-1 advised on August 11, 1967, that on August 8, 1967, a CPWP Industrial Club meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area. At this meeting, a discussion was held concerning the NALC and GABOR KISH said that the Industrial Club should make the NALC its top priority. Also at this meeting, ASHTON ALLEN and ALLEN THOMAS were instructed to obtain information concerning the NALC in Pittsburgh, and to join the organization and try to revive it here.

PG T-1 advised on September 25, 1966, that GABOR KISH is a member of the Executive Committee of the CPWP.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PG 100-15125

On September 25, 1967, PG T-1 advised that ASHTON ALLEN is a member of the CPWP.

On September 25, 1967, PG T-1 advised that ALLEN THOMAS was a member of the CPWP District Committee.

On August 28, 1967, PG T-1 advised that on August 22, 1967, a meeting of the CPWP Industrial Club was held in the Pittsburgh area. At this meeting, ASHTON ALLEN gave a report on the NALC. He stated that he had talked to the President of the Pittsburgh NALC who told him there had not been a meeting of the organization for about two years but he did promise a meeting would be called soon. ALLEN asked all members of the club to telephone the President of the NALC and call for a meeting of the organization.

A meeting of the CPWP Industrial Club was held in the Pittsburgh area on September 5, 1967, according to information furnished by PG T-1 on September 8, 1967. The informant advised that at this meeting ASHTON ALLEN reported that there were no new developments concerning the NALC. ALLEN said that he had contacted the President of the Pittsburgh NALC to push for calling a meeting of the group, and was told that when a meeting was called, he, ALLEN, would be notified.

PG T-1 advised on September 8, 1967, that on September 6, 1967, a CPWP Executive Committee meeting was held in the Pittsburgh area. A discussion was held at this meeting concerning the NALC and it was suggested that if a meeting of the NALC is not held soon in Pittsburgh, that a letter should be written to the National President of the NALC in New York City asking that action be started on the NALC in Pittsburgh.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

3*
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-15125

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

October 31, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated and captioned as above at Pittsburgh, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 10/30/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/16 - 25/67
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA LEONARD K. STILES	TYPED BY mls
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LEONARD K. STILES, Seattle, 8/1/67

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

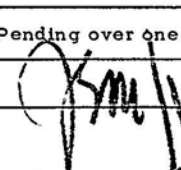
Will submit next quarterly report by February 1, 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is being sent to New York for information since that office is origin.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by SE T-1 through SE T-4, and SE T-6 through SE T-8, if disclosed, could conceivably result in

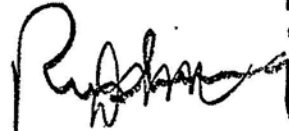
Case has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (REG) 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG) 1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG) 1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG) 1 - New York (100-153735) (REG) (Info) 3 - Seattle (100-27267)		100 - 442529 - 2405 NOV 3 1967 REC-72

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [REDACTED], OSI, SEC. [REDACTED]	Notations
Request Recd.	Request Recd. [REDACTED]	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: [REDACTED]	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]	
By	BY: [REDACTED]	

RACIAL INT. SEC.



54 NOV 17 1967
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DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 5 22 PM '67

SE 100-27267

the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof, and adversely affect the national security.

All persons named in this report as members of any basic revolutionary organization and who reside within the area covered by the Seattle Division, are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

✓ SE T-1 is

✓ SE T-2 is

✓ SE T-3 is

✓ SE T-4 is

✓ SE T-5 is

Characterization of ROSCOE PROCTOR.

✓ SE T-6 is

✓ SE T-7 is

✓ SE T-8 is

✓ SE T-9 is

Characterization of EARL GEORGE.

b3
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG)

Report of: SA LEONARD K. STILES
Date: October 30, 1967

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File No.: 100-27267

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

On 9/8/67, the Olympia Communist Party (CP) Club reported on a New Politics Convention held recently in Chicago, Illinois. CP Youth Camp held during August and September, 1967, was made up of a majority of Negroes. On 8/5/67, Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) held public forum in Seattle, Washington, entitled, "American Your House Is On Fire". A Negro member of FSP entered the Seattle City Council elections. At Congress of Racial Equality meeting on 8/20/67, a complaint was made that Congress of Racial Equality committee regarding Negro Labor Council was inactive.

- P* -

DETAILS:

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries.

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SE 100-27267

2. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

At a meeting of the Olympia CP Club held near Olympia, Washington, on September 8, 1967, FRED GABOURY, Club Chairman, made a report on a New Politics Convention which he had attended in Chicago, Illinois, during the period August 31 to September 4, 1967. GABOURY stated that CP members had all backed the Negro delegates to this convention. He further stated that CP members had supported the position of rioting as it was deemed necessary to gain what the black people need as well as assisting them in getting their civil rights.

SE T-1 (9/13/67)

At a meeting of the White Center CP Club held on July 25, 1967, in Seattle, it was reported that the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) or CP Youth Camp was tentatively set for the last two weeks in August, 1967. The composition of the camp was scheduled to be made up of a majority of Negroes.

SE T-2 (8/1/67)

✓ The YPEL is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

On August 8, 1967, a meeting of the White Center CP Club was held at 3706 - 37th Avenue Southwest, Seattle. It was reported that the YPEL membership now consisted of a majority of young Negroes.

SE T-3 (8/11/67)

During August, 1967, a letter was sent to all prospective YPEL summer campers advising them that the YPEL camp would be held from August 23 to September 3, 1967. The letter advised campers to meet at the Seattle residence of YPEL member ANTHONY WARE, [redacted] Seattle, on the WASH morning of August 23, 1967. These letters were under the signature of MARJ RADER, [redacted] Tacoma, Washington.

b6
b7C

SE T-4 (8/29/67)

SE 100-27267

In June, 1966, SE T-2 identified MARJORIE RADER as having been elected to membership on the District Committee, Northwest District CP (NWDCP) at the CP District Convention held in Seattle during May, 1966.

Members of the Trade Union CP Club met in Tacoma, Washington, on September 13, 1967. A report was given on the results of the recently held YPEL or CP Youth Camp.

It was stated that ROSCOE PROCTOR, a teacher at the camp, was well pleased with this camp.

In December, 1966, SE T-5 advised that ROSCOE PROCTOR had been elected on December 7, 1966, as a member of the National Executive Board, CP, USA, at a meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA.

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Freedom Socialist Party of Washington (FSP)

The FSP is characterized in the appendix.

- a. Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On August 5, 1967, the FSP held a public forum at the Yesler Library, 23rd and Yesler, Seattle. The title of the forum was "America Your House Is On Fire". The discussion focused on National disturbances in America cities. ⁹WAYMON WARE, a founder of the Seattle FSP, spoke about the impossibility of change in attitudes within the capitalist economy and thought that violence was inevitable to eradicate racist attitudes.

SE T-6 (8/9/67)

SE 100-27267

A flyer dated August 4, 1967, was distributed by the FSP in the Seattle area during August, 1967. This flyer sets forth a statement by WAYMON WARE, on why he was entering the Seattle City Council elections. This statement is set forth on the following page.

SE T-7 (8/8/67)

FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY
3815 Fifth Avenue N.E.
Seattle, Washington 98105
ME. 2-7449

STATEMENT BY WAYMON WARE -- August 4, 1967

WHY I AM ENTERING THE SEATTLE CITY COUNCIL ELECTIONS

I support the black freedom fighters in Newark, Detroit and other urban centers who are waging a social rebellion against racism, poverty and hopelessness. I share their anger, their frustrations and their determination, and I respect their courage.

The oppressed have-nots of America must be politically represented. Not one of the present councilmen or candidates understands or speaks for the unrepresented black workers, unemployed, women and youth in the ghetto. I do.

* * * * *

Further, not one candidate or councilman expresses the interests and needs of working men and women of all races. The candidates oppose the goals of the large and growing local anti-war movement, and they are unaware of the philosophy of mounting numbers of political radicals in this area. They are contemptuous of all thinking, rebellious, and non-conforming youth, and they provoke a repressive atmosphere that stultifies artists, creative intellectuals, and the general cultural-recreational life of the city.

* * * * *

While the pro-capitalist power structure refuses to meet the legitimate demands of vast social layers of human beings, they compulsively pump billions of dollars into colonial-racist wars abroad and police repression at home. The hopes of the liberal reformers that paltry crumbs will soothe massive hungers have proved to be farcical. Disaster conditions demand revolutionary solutions -- anything less is a cruel hoax and an evasion of the responsibility to design a city and a country fit for people to live in.

* * * * *

I am running on a program of Black Freedom; Workers Power; Political Action Fundamentally Independent of the twin parties of big business; Guaranteed Civil Liberties for All; and a Massive Rebuilding and Reorganization of the City to provide jobs, education, homes, recreation, medical care, child care and cultural facilities for every man, woman and child.

I call for the Immediate, Unconditional and Unilateral Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from Vietnam as the basis for reorienting the resources of this land towards life instead of death, towards revolutionary social change instead of world counter-revolution.

If elected, I promise NOT to preserve "order", i.e. the status quo, by directing tanks against children, but to PROMOTE CHANGE by organizing the ghetto and the community for radical political activity and the attainment of a socialist society.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

CORE is a civil rights organization
of national scope.

At a CORE meeting held August 20, 1967, at 1129 -
16th Avenue, Seattle, EARL GEORGE made the complaint that
nothing is being done by the Negro Labor Council, a CORE
committee to promote Negro labor relations. GEORGE desired
to control this committee for the CP but to date has been
unable to do so.

SE T-8 (8/21/67)

On May 26, 1967, SE T-9 advised that
EARL GEORGE was at that time a member
of the East Madison - Longshore CP
Club in Seattle.

APPENDIXYOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source stated REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, had said on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington, and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated the youths had chosen the names of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth source advised MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

The fourth source advised on February 10, 1967, the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. SE 100-27267

October 30, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA LEONARD K. STILES
 dated and captioned as above
 at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, F.B.I. (100-442529) DATE: Oct. 31, 1967

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

Re report of SA JOSEPH C. LEARNED dated 7/31/67
at Denver.

No information has come to the attention of the
Denver Office during the past three months which would
normally be reported under the above caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
JCL:ekw
(3)

REC- 59

100-442529-2406

EX-113

8 NOV 8 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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5010-108-01

59 NOV 13 1967

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/67

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re report of SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON dated 9/1/67
at Louisville.

No data pertaining to this matter has been developed
within the Louisville Division since submission of referenced
report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/plh
(4)

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REC-31
EX-113 100-442529-2407

18 NOV 3 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.
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5010-108

9 NOV 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/67 - 10/31/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA RUSSELL D. JONES	TYPED BY els
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, 7/25/67 at Milwaukee.

- P* -

LEAD

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 2/1/68.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: None

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-MIG, Milwaukee (RM) 2-OSI, Milwaukee (RM) COPIES DESTROYED (1-OSI, Chicago) 1-NIS, Chicago (RM) 383DEC 30 1970 1-NIS, Milwaukee (RM) 1-New York (100-153735) (RM) 2-Milwaukee (100-14439)		100-442529-2408 NOV 3 1967 EX 109	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	Request Recd.	- A -	
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	COVER PAGE	
By			

355 100-442529-2408

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 8 5 21 PM '67

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information furnished by MI T1 through MI T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

All persons mentioned in this report are on the Security Index with the exception of JUDY EISENSCHER on whom there is a pending case for the purpose of considering SI recommendation.

INFORMANTS

Identity

✓ MI T-1 is

✓ MI T-2 is

✓ MI T-3 is

Location

Instant report pages 6 & 8

Instant report page 8

b3
b7D
b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-Military Intelligence, Milwaukee (RM)
2-OSI, Milwaukee (1-OSI, Chicago) (RM)
1-NIS, Chicago (RM)
1-NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES **Office:** Milwaukee
Date: November 1, 1967
Field Office File #: MI 100-14439 **Bureau File #:** 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Informant reports TOM SHIELDS and JUDY EISENSCHER are the sole CP members occupied in civil rights activities in Milwaukee. FRED BLAIR, Chairman, CP of Wisconsin of opinion that unknown CP people could be of tremendous help to civil rights movement but known CP people would tend to divert attention from aims of struggle. Position of CP of Wisconsin as stated in Communist View Point set forth. Leaflet published by Workers World Party set out.

- p* -

DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

Regarding the racial disorder in Milwaukee during the summer of 1967 FRED BLAIR, Chairman, CP of Wisconsin, stated that relations were better between the Negroes and police officers than they were between the Negroes and the National Guard.

(MI T-1 on August 1, 1967)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification.~~

Nisc Informant advised that TOM SHIELDS, a member of the Communist Party is also a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Youth Council. SHIELDS along with JUDY EISENSCHER are the sole CP members so occupied in civil rights activities in Milwaukee.

At a meeting of the State Executive Board, CP of Wisconsin held August 30, 1967 FRED BLAIR was of the opinion that CP people who were critical of party leaders for not being active in Father JAMES GROPPi's civil rights campaign were at fault. BLAIR said that unknown CP people could be of tremendous help to Father GROPPi but that known leaders of the CP would tend to divert attention from the stated aims of the struggle to the Communist Party which might possibly negate whatever effect the campaign of Father GROPPi might have.

(MI T-1 on September 5, 1967)

The September, 1967 issue of Communist View Point, self-described as a bulletin of Marxist Commentary published by the Wisconsin Communist Party, carried an article which reads as follows.

"--THE RECENT UPRISING IN MILWAUKEE--

Position of Communist Party of Wisconsin

"Early in August Milwaukee harvested the bitter fruit of the seeds of poverty, racism and exploitation, nurtured here for generations. The Black people of our city have been forced to bear the brunt of hostility, discrimination, poverty, unemployment, police brutality, slum housing, and numerous other social ills that infest our city inner area. For many years now, Negro organizations have pleaded, demanded, pressured and appealed to the city administration for action to bring these intolerable conditions to an end. Callous indifference cloaked by banquet speech promises has been the response.

"Only a few months ago Negro spokesmen in our city warned that the Black community would tolerate these conditions no longer, and once again they demanded prompt action to avert the violence which was visited upon other urban areas. These warnings fell upon deaf ears.

"The mayor responded with a series of platitudinous speeches called "The War on Prejudice." The Chief of Police refused to admit even that problems existed. And the Common Council defeated the Model Cities program to provide federal assistance in rebuilding the inner city.

"--Riot Control--NOT Riot Prevention--

"The energies of city, county, and state officials instead were being poured into developing plans for paramilitary occupation of the Negro community in the event of trouble there. An open housing ordinance was rejected; police harassment of civil rights leaders increased; federal anti-poverty funds available to local programs were reduced; and the school board refused consideration of plans to raise the quality of inner-city schools.

"--Milwaukee too. And Why?--

"Now Milwaukee has been added to the list of summer 'hot spots' and the news media and public officials are asking what caused the violence. If any one factor is to be singled out as the cause of urban rebellion, it is all too clear that it is the conditions which prevail there. And it is the responsibility of local, state, and federal officials, and profiteering businessmen that these conditions have been allowed to worsen. They must bear responsibility for what has happened in Milwaukee. Their practices of political and social negligence and irresponsibility emerge as one root cause of Milwaukee's 'riots.'

"---KLAN STARTED IT--

"It should be no shock when violence erupts in our city, for it was only last summer that the K.K.K. roamed our city on a bombing spree. Though several people were arrested for these bombings, they are only now being brought to trial. While it took over a year to bring these racists to justice, violators of Mayor Maier's strict curfew, black and white, were in court and fined or jailed before they could even get competent legal counsel. Such legal hypocrisy typifies the treatment which most white and black working people receive in the courts of Milwaukee County.

"--VIET NAM WAR IS SOURCE--"

"Violence and hatred are major by-products of our brutal and inhumane policy in places like Vietnam. An atmosphere of militarism, jingoism, and racism has risen in our country as the result of such lunatic policies. Black people have been forced to fight in Vietnam and have shouldered proportionately heavier burdens there than most Americans.

"Yet they are still not allowed true freedom, dignity, and justice here at home. In such an atmosphere, our city officials devise plans of occupation which make the Negro community little more than another strategic hamlet.

"It is this war which has deprived our nation of resources to deal adequately with the conditions which produce rebellion at home; and the war has been borne on the backs of the working people of our country, both white and Black. No one can speak of solutions to the crises of our urban centers, unless he also demands an end to our vidious presence in Southeast Asia. That, as much as anything, is a reality of our time.

"--WISCONSIN COMMUNISTS DEMAND:"

"*That all charges based on curfew violations be dropped and all those arrested on such a basis be immediately released, both white and black.

"**That the Justice Dept. begin a thorough investigation into the death of Clifford Mc Kissick who was killed by police during the uprising, and that charges be brought against those responsible for his death.

"*That city, county, state, and federal officials initiate immediately a massive program of community improvement under the control of those living in the affected areas, which should include on-the-job training for all those seeking jobs, with emphasis on the skilled trades.

"*That, to obtain these funds, these same officials demand that the Congress and Pres. Johnson abandon the futile and tragic war in Vietnam, withdraw our troops, and move to create a climate in which our economy can be based on peaceful co-existence rather than intervention and war.

"*That the Common Council and other local government bodies immediately pass laws which stringently control profiteering, usurious loan practices, and other forms of economic exploitation, an open housing bill forbidding discrimination in all forms of real estate rentals and sales; a law which outlaws racism and other forms of anti-human practices; and a law which prohibits city employees from membership in organizations which practice racial hatred and discrimination; and a law making discrimination in hiring practices by industry or unions strictly illegal.

"*That Milwaukee schools be brought uniformly up to the highest educational standards; that all barriers to integrated schools be eliminated; and that all funds needed to build and remodel facilities which will provide adequate teacher-student ratios be at once provided.

"-----Ultimate Solution--

"The proposals listed above are at best short-range answers to the recent crisis in Milwaukee. It should be abundantly clear that ultimate solutions to these and other problems facing the American people will only come about when basic changes are made in structures of decision-making and power in our country. We can begin dealing with these problems immediately. But thorough-going resolution of these crises will come only when the American people decide that a more equitable social system is needed. We believe Socialism IS such a system.

The Worker of August 13, 1967 carried the following article...

"MILWAUKEE - Fred Blair, Chairman of the Communist Party of Wisconsin, issued the following statement on the Negro ghetto explosion in Milwaukee:

"County Executive Doyne is doing an ill service to the people of Milwaukee County when he echoes the John Birch Society canard that civil rights is a Communist conspiracy.

"No responsible official here or in other cities affected by civil disturbances, or nationally, and no responsible newspaper joins him in so characterizing the reaction of the Negro and white poor to the intolerable conditions of inner city life today.

"'Doyme ought to search his own conscience to see whether he and the County Board have done all they should for all the people of Milwaukee County, or whether they have catered mainly to the iron ring of suburbs where the run-away rich have settled to evade their responsibilities to the inner city.

"'Doyme ought to heed the words of Tuesday's Milwaukee Journal:

"'Vietnam is costing us \$65 million a day - \$2 billion a month, and the costs are rising. With that kind of money our cities could be rebuilt, our underprivileged people educated and trained. But the money isn't available even in this wealthiest of nations because of the tendency of the administration to think itself as the world's policeman.'

"The Journal says this now. Communists have been saying this for a long time.

The Worker is an east coast Communist newspaper.

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

The Progressive Workers of America, formerly known as the Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party voted to affiliate with the Workers World Party (WWP) at a membership meeting held July 23, 1967.

(MI T-2 on July 28, 1967)

✓ A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP and the Workers World Party is attached to the appendix hereto.

On August 24, 1967 MI T-2 furnished a leaflet published by the Workers World Party, Milwaukee which reads as follows.

"SHALL MILWAUKEE BE AN ARMED PRISON CAMP

"At last Mayor Maier has come through with his "massive war on prejudice". He turned Milwaukee into a county-wide armed prison camp, sent in all the police and the National Guard to get the shooting going, then blamed the black youth for everything, to cover his own crimes.

"WE WONT BUY IT

"The angry and burning youth bravely demonstrated against the failure of do-nothing politics, police harassment, "liberal hogwash, no jobs and jobs without future, rat traps of a ghetto life, and the one way ticket to Viet Nam for Wall Street profit.

"Even a boss man had to admit "This is what it would be like to live in a police state" (Channel 6 TV - Carl Zimmerman). He's right. Was Maier's "rigid curfew" his own original idea? Didnt't Hitler do it even better"

"WE WONT BUY IT

"What did all the "civil rights" talk and laws get Afro-Americans" No jobs, police terror, and a laughing chance in Viet Nam.

"NO - WE WONT BUY IT

"WHO REALLY CAUSED THE RIOTS

"1. The labor union leaders have flunked out not only on holding the 40 hr. week, but on not winning the 30 for 40 struggle to create millions of decent jobs, and a militant bond of brotherhood between black and white labor.

"2. 'The big war on Poverty' of Johnson and his democrats flunked. They are blowing 3 billion bucks a month on a race war in Asia out of our paychecks. That's real money that could make jobs, freedom and livable cities here at home. Now a 10% tax hike and war inspired inflation rob the poor still further.

"3. In every American big city nothing was done to purge the police forces of sick race-hating cops.

"4. Mayor Maier did nothing about the all-white Allen-Bradley plant (7,000 employees). If Maier can take away the rights of Milwaukee's working people through Martial Law, why doesn't he use troops to take away the racist rights of Allen-Bradley management" That's a sacred cow on Milwaukee's South Side and he won't touch it.

"5. Who is teaching violence" The rich man's white power structure has trained millions of Americans to kill everywhere for 30 years. Big Firms get rich while G.I.'s Die. Even the Church supports racist white violence at home and in Vietnam, but we know they always come out against Afro-Americans when they fight in self defense for their freedom.

"WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

"1. Build a Black Power political movement without bosses from the rich man's Democrat and Republican party. Whites should support Black self-determination because white workers have more in common with their Black working brothers than they do with white bosses like Maier and LBJ who rule and exploit both Black and white.

"2. Change to militant poor man's leadership in the labor unions.

"3. Join the political fight for socialism--human rights above property rights and war.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER
ORGANIZATIONS

Due to the withdrawal of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP from the SWP nationally to the formation of the PWA and subsequent affiliation with the WWP, members of the WWP have been concerned with international affairs to the extent that none of the members have been active in civil rights groups operating in the Milwaukee area.

(MI T-2 and MI T-3 on October 27, 1967)

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OF THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

During May, 1966, a source advised that the Milwaukee branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1940 and is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPEND IX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
November 1, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee, Wisconsin

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

UNITED STATES () ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO - NEW YORK.

DATE: 11/1/67

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 8/1/67 and
Manual of Instructions, III, 87C.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

REC- 56

100-442529-2409

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Dallas
EDK/gcs
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D. H. [unclear]



59 NOV 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DOM INTELL DIV.

Nov 7 2 58 PM '67

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
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RE: [Illegible]
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/2/67

FROM : SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 7/31/67.

No information pertaining to captioned matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

REC-72
EX 106

100-442529-2410

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- 11-80694D
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Oklahoma City

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9 NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SECT.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1206943-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 103

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *RR* SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C 141

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 7/17/67.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

- mz*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New Orleans
- RJG/bld
(3)
- Q

REC- 56

EX-113

15 NOV 6 1967

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D. M. ...



NOV 8

1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/2/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1 - 10/31/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	TYPED BY jkj
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, Miami, dated 5/3/67.
Miami letter to Bureau, dated 8/2/67.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMI:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities
in Miami.

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Indexing

Subjects mentioned in this report are either on the

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM) 1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Fla. (RM) 1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1 - Atlanta (100-5718) (SCLC) (RM)(Info) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) (100-153735) 2 - Miami (100-15058) COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 30 1970		100-442529-2412	REC 46
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	AGENCY: AGST, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
Request Recd.	Request: ISD, CPD, RAO
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: 4/15/67
How Fwd.	DATE FORW: 4/15/67
By	BY: [Signature]

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT

66 NOV 17 1967 806 210

MM 100-15058

Security Index or informants or sources except JAMES CHATMON, PAUL BULLARD, DAVE LIPNER and MEYER and INEZ BAUM.

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

One copy furnished to Atlanta Office in view of SCLC information contained therein.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as MM T-1 and MM T-2 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Miami Veteran's for Peace in Vietnam and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference cannot be subversively characterized at this time.

SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY observed the activity on October 20, 1967, at the Greyhound Bus Terminal, location 100-800.

- INFORMANTS -

Identity	Location
✓ MM T-1 is [redacted]	[redacted] b3
MM T-2 is [redacted]	b7D
MM T-3 is [redacted]	b7E

NK 121-2962
(NK SGE report,
3/27/51 on PAUL BULL-
ARD).

B

- COVER PAGE -

MM 100-15058

Identity	Location
MM T-4 is [redacted] [redacted] Miami.	157-489-304 b7D
✓ MM T-5 is [redacted] [redacted] Public Safety Department.	157-489-305-309
MM T-6 is [redacted] [redacted] Florida, by request.	157-489-310

C*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM)
1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Florida (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
Date: 11/2/67

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informant advised Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), National Negro Commission in June, 1967, agreed that each CP district should have frequent personal contact with Negroes living in ghettos to assist in achieving greater political representation. Miami CP has no plans for civil rights activity except on individual basis. PAUL BULLARD, described as "First Lieutenant" of JAMES CHATMON, President of Miami Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), reportedly CP member, 1945, and dropped from CP rolls sometime prior to 3/1/46, as he was "confused." On 10/17/67, BULLARD interviewed and said he knows of no Communists active in Miami area civil rights movement, but opinioned Negro areas are where CP could grow and build strength. Stated he is not SCLC member and described this organization as not worth "hill of beans." SCLC one of organizations reported involved in anti-Vietnam and anti-draft demonstrations 10/1/67, Miami, and 10/21/67, Washington, D.C. GEORGE LUCAS, Miami CP Chairman, present at 10/1/67, demonstration, and his wife, RUTH, a CP member, went to Washington, D.C., for 10/21/67, demonstration.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

At a meeting of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), National Negro Commission, held in June, 1967, at New York, New York, it was agreed and stressed that each of the CP districts throughout the United States should have frequent personal contact with those Negroes living under ghetto conditions. The purpose of these contacts will be to assist in achieving greater Negro political representation at both the local and national level. (MM T-1, July 18, 1967).

There has been no discussion of Negro matters by the Miami CP and no plans to initiate or join in any civil rights activities due to their pre-occupation with Jewish matters. Any activity in this field by the members will be on an individual basis and not as part of organized CP activity. (MM T-2, July 19, 1967).

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

PROSECUTE
Jimmy Chatmon
On October 16, 1967, [redacted] Dorsey Hotel, 941 Northwest 2nd Avenue, Miami, Florida, advised that JAMES CHATMON is the leader of the Miami Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). She said that CHATMON has a reputation among the Negro community as an illiterate person and one who is unable to adequately express himself in an intelligent manner during civil rights discussions. She said this is particularly true whenever CHATMON appears on television programs concerning civil rights matters. She stated she has never heard CHATMON or received any information that CHATMON advocates the use of violence in carrying out SCLC purposes.

b6
b7c

MM 100-15058

On August 18, 1967, ROLLIE BIGGS, officer, Department of Public Safety, Dade County, Florida, and secretary to the Central District Police Community Council, advised that PAUL BULLARD is a friend and associate of JAMES CHATMON who is President of the Miami SCLC. BIGGS described BULLARD as very anti-police and the type of individual who would get involved in a disturbance.

On August 31, 1967, GARTH C. REEVES, editor of the "Miami Times," a weekly newspaper in the Liberty City section of Dade County, Florida, advised that PAUL BULLARD was the "Chief Lieutenant" of JAMES CHATMON. REEVES described BULLARD as a "loud-mouth", "trouble-maker", and "an individual who bears watching." [redacted] (b6 b7C (Rear))

REEVES also said CHATMON, although President of Miami SCLC, does not speak for the Negroes of Dade County, Florida, and his followers are generally the "teen-age crowd." Miami FLA

On February 28, 1946, MM T-3 made available a photographic copy of a registration card, number 68774, dated October 10, 1945, made out to PAUL BULLARD of Newark, New Jersey. This card indicated, according to MM T-3, that BULLARD had been in the CP one year, a member of the 3rd Ward Branch, Essex County, New Jersey, and a subscriber to the "Daily Worker."

MM T-3 also advised that BULLARD was dropped from the rolls of the CP of New Jersey sometime prior to March 1, 1946, for the reason he was "confused." MM T-3 could not elaborate on the reason BULLARD was "confused."

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper, which ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On October 17, 1967, PAUL BULLARD, [REDACTED] (Rear), Miami, advised he came to the Miami area from Newark, New Jersey, and that he is a close friend and associate of JAMES CHATMON, President of the SCLC. However, BULLARD said he is not a member of this organization. He said he learned his lesson a long time ago in New Jersey with regard to being a member of any organization.

b6
b7C

BULLARD said there is no militant leadership or organization in Dade County, Florida, and described the Miami SCLC as "nothing" with no more than 10 members. He said the SCLC here is just a name like the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); consequently, the SCLC is not worth a "hill of beans."

BULLARD said he knows of no Communists active in the civil rights movements in this area; however, in his opinion there is no better place for the Communists to go than into the Negro areas if the Communist Party wants to grow and build strength.

On September 26, 1967, MM T-4 advised that he had received information from a source, considered reliable, that the Congress of Racial Equality, Vets for Peace in Vietnam, Greater Miami Unity Movement, and the SCLC had been asked to participate in a demonstration at the Torch of Freedom, Bayfront Park, downtown Miami, Florida, at 3:00 PM, October 1, 1967.

According to MM T-4, the SCLC would be represented by JIMMY CHATMON, a close associate of Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING.

The demonstration will have anti-war and anti-draft overtones and possibly racial overtones. It will be patterned after similar demonstrations held by the SCLC in support of "Operation Bread Basket," a program to obtain more jobs for Negroes.

MM 100-15058

On October 2, 1967, MM T-5 advised that GEORGE and RUTH LUCAS participated in the October 1, 1967, demonstration at the Torch of Freedom. There were about 30 persons present during the demonstration. MM T-5 did not know which organization, if any, the LUCASes were representing or if they were there just on an individual basis.

MM T-5 said that in a "coffee klatch", following the demonstration, GEORGE LUCAS made statements against United States participation in the Vietnam War and passed out copies of a two-page newspaper published by the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On March 14, 1967, MM T-2 advised that GEORGE LUCAS is Chairman of the Miami CP and his wife, RUTH, is a CP member.

On October 5, 1967, MM T-5 advised that a critique on the October 1, 1967, demonstration was held at the headquarters of the Miami SCLC, 534 Northwest 2nd Avenue on October 4, 1967.

JAMES CHATMON was in charge of the meeting attended by about 20 persons.

The general consensus was that although approximately 30 persons took part in the demonstration, the number was disappointing and there is a need to actively solicit more support from the local civil rights and peace organizations.

At the conclusion of the meeting, DAVE LIPNER announced that his organization, Miami Veterans for Peace, would meet on October 9, 1967, at the SCLC office.

FHA
LIPNER did not announce it openly, but stated to several persons privately at this meeting that the purpose of the October 9, 1967, meeting was to finalize plans for those attending the October 21, 1967, anti-draft demonstration to be held in Washington, D.C. LIPNER said he would be attending this demonstration.

MM 100-15058

In 1952-1953, SAMUEL GOLDBERG, a self admitted CP member, advised that DAVE LIPNER was an ardent CP member.

On October 17, 1967, MM T-6 advised that the Miami Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Veterans for Peace in Vietnam and the SCLC will jointly send a contingent to Washington, D.C., to participate in the demonstration being sponsored by the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, scheduled to take place on October 21, 1967.

Mr. C. A. PERDUE, Superintendent, Greyhound Bus Lines, Miami, Florida, on October 20, 1967, advised that Bus Number 6501, chartered by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, departed Miami at 8:30 AM, that date, with 31 passengers aboard. The bus was scheduled to arrive in Washington, D.C., at 9:00 AM on October 21, 1967.

FLA On October 13, 1967, MM T-6 advised that JAMES CHATMON and MEYER and INEZ BAUM had advised the Miami Chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which organization was chartering the bus for the October 21, 1967, mobilization, that they would take this bus and participate in the demonstration.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

The October 27, 1966, issue of "The Miami Herald", a Miami, Florida, daily newspaper, contained an article on urban housing which reflected that MIKE BAUM is a board member of the Miami SCLC.

MEYER BAUM, also known as MIKE BAUM, was a member of the CP in Phoenix, Arizona, during the period 1944-1949. (EVELYN DAVEREAUX, Palo Alto, California, May 13, 1954.)

A Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who observed the departure of the aforementioned bus, observed

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 100-15058

JAMES CHATMON in the Greyhound Bus Terminal talking and shaking hands with a group of people about to depart on Bus 6501. However, CHATMON left the area and was not observed entering this bus.

Observed entering the bus were RUTH LUCAS, ANNA WILENSKY DEUTSCH and DAVE LIPNER.

RUTH LUCAS has been previously described as a CP member.

On March 14, 1967, MM T-2 advised that ANNA WILENSKY DEUTSCH was a CP Club Leader, and a member of the City Committee of the Miami CP.

DAVE LIPNER was previously characterized.

Prior to the departure of the bus, GEORGE LUCAS was observed among those present talking and shaking hands and kissing the women; however, he did not depart on the bus.

GEORGE LUCAS was previously characterized as Miami CP Chairman in March, 1967.

7*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Miami, Florida
November 2, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-15058

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY,
dated and captioned, as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/67

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO - NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau, dated July 28, 1967.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

2 - BUREAU (100-442529) (RM)

2 - NEW YORK (RM)

1 - ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

DEC/gd

(5)

REC- 23 EX-103

100-442529-2413

15 NOV 6 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.



59 NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/67

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Rerep SA J. WILLIAM LOVE dated 8/8/67 at Cincinnati.

Quarterly report in this matter is due at the Bureau 11/1/67. Review of file showed no suitable information has been received concerning this matter in the Cincinnati Office since submission of referenced report. Therefore, no quarterly report is being submitted.

Cincinnati will continue to follow and report Communist activities in the Cincinnati Division area as they pertain to racial matters.

100-442529-2414
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Cincinnati

TPS:mak
(3)

REC- 23

EX-103

100-442529-2414

9 NOV 3 1967

RACIAL INT. SECT.
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5010-108

59 NOV 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (100-13148) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMINFIL RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

DATE: 11/1/67

Re Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated 7/28/67.

Established sources and security informants, knowledgeable in the racial matters field who have been contacted on a regular basis during the past three-month period, have advised there has been no change in regard to Communist influence in racial matters.

The Minneapolis Office has previously furnished to the Bureau by airtel and letterhead memorandum dated October 12, 1967, under the caption, "MOBILIZATION OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES (MOER), BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, OCTOBER 11, 1967, RACIAL MATTERS", Minneapolis file 157-387, information concerning DOUGLAS HALL, Minneapolis attorney, who is president of the Board of Directors of the Citizens Community Centers, a non-salaried position.

The Citizens Community Centers are a Hennepin County Community Action Program, funded under Title 2 of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and operating four centers in Hennepin County, supplying legal and financial counseling and social services for poor people in their own neighborhoods.

DOUGLAS HALL, in August, 1950, advised Special Agents of the FBI that he became a member of the Communist Party (CP) in about 1942 and continued to be a member of the CP until November 3, 1949 when he submitted his written resignation by letter to the chairman of the then CP District 9, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
DEW:jlj
(5)

REC 6

100-442529-2415

NOV 6 1967



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MP 100-13148

It has recently been learned that DOUGLAS HALL is also a member of the Board of Directors of "The Way", a community center located in the heart of the near north side Minneapolis Negro community in the general area of the July, 1967 racial disturbances in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Confidential informants and sources of this office have no current information to indicate that DOUGLAS HALL is in any way connected with CP activities or activities of the Socialist Workers Party in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

There is no indication that HALL's current activities are in any way influenced by members of the Socialist Workers Party or CP, USA.

F B I

Date: 10/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (~~100-3-69~~)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CINAL

Enclosed for the Bureau are 14 copies of a letterhead memorandum, and for the New York Office three copies of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth information concerning an enlarged meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, which was held in New York City on October 14-15, 1967.

Sources utilized in the preparation of this letterhead memorandum are as follows:

First source -

b7D

Second source -

This letterhead memorandum is classified confidential in order to fully protect and who are sources of continuing value and the identification of these sources would have a serious effect on the internal security of the United States.

The Bureau is requested to note that copies of this airtel and letterhead memorandum are not being channelized to individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum inasmuch as complete channelization of the informant reports concerning this meeting will be made in the immediate future.

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 14) (RM)
 - (1) - 100-442529 (CIRM)
- 3 - New York (100-80641) (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - 1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
- 5 - Chicago
 - 1 - A)
 - 1 - A)

- 1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
- 1 - 100-32207 (CINAL)

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ELS:MJD
(14)

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Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 24, 1967

100-33741

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
ORGANIZATION

A first and second source, who have both furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 16 and 18, 1967, that an enlarged meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held at the Hotel Victoria Abbey, New York City, New York, on October 14 and 15, 1967. According to the sources, the purpose of this conference was to discuss "A New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights." According to the first source, Helen Winter, CP, USA National Committee (NC) member, was heard to state that 78 individuals had registered for this conference.

Both sources advised that the conference was opened by Henry Winston, CP, USA NC member and Chairman of the CP, USA, who called the conference to order and welcomed the delegates. Following Winston's opening remarks, Claude Lightfoot, CP, USA NC member and Chairman of the National Negro Commission, gave a two hour report based upon an article which was recently published in "Political Affairs" and written by Roscoe Proctor, a CP, USA NC member from California.

Lightfoot reported that the background for all discussions at this conference is concerned with the problem of war or peace and the growing Fascist danger in the United States. Lightfoot added that the unity of Negro and white is in danger unless this crisis is changed abruptly. Lightfoot indicated that his report would deal with the following topics:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-442529
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
ORGANIZATION

1. The character of the CP.
2. The analysis of black nationalism.
3. The analysis of the struggle for Negro rights.
4. An estimate of past CP policies.
5. The vanguard role of the CP.

Both sources stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT began his report by quoting from Proctor's article by giving an estimate that the situation in the black ghetto will probably last for another ten years. Lightfoot criticized that estimate because it was taken out of context of the direction and the relationship to the rest of the country and stated that Roscoe Proctor did not speak of the direction of Negro nationalism. Lightfoot indicated that black nationalism is a conditioned reflex and not a thing in itself. Lightfoot continued in his report by indicating that the struggle in the United States is slowly converging on the war policies of the Administration and he used as examples of the discontent that is presently existing in the United States; the crime statistics and the economic situation, all of which Lightfoot suggested are results of the decaying nature of capitalism. Lightfoot commented that the pro-Democratic forces have reached an extremely high level but there are conditions within it that endangers its unity. According to Lightfoot the factors that lead to this unity are basically ideological and that the problem of racism is still a major splitting ideology in the United States today.

Lightfoot then proceeded to mention two main issues around which racist ideology flourishes today in America. These are: 1) economic conditions and 2) housing.

The growth of unemployment generally in the country presents the American working class, black and white, with a shrinking labor market and, therefore, workers compete for what

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP,USA)
ORGANIZATION

jobs are available. This ideology of racism becomes a weapon in the hands of white workers to reduce their competition.

Lightfoot in his report referred to unemployment figures which he had taken from the recently published United States Department of Labor statistics. He stated that the unions themselves have been barriers to the growth of Negro skills and he singled out the building trade union as one of the most racist unions presently in the United States.

On housing, Lightfoot demanded a comprehensive program to solve the housing problems and what is needed Lightfoot stated is a radical shift in racist ideology. Racism is the major cause of black nationalism and it is a reaction to the feeling of being rejected by the white society. Lightfoot added that the struggle for integration did not succeed and this placed before the ghetto a feeling that integration is not the answer. He also mentioned the psychological struggle to combat the inferiority feeling among the Negro people and indicated that there are three major forces in the ghetto which make up this nationalist trend. These three major forces according to Lightfoot are as follows:

1. The first is the more recent migrants from the South who are working or unemployed and do not have the experience of the trade union movement.
2. The Negro youth, both students and workers, who make up a large section of the ghetto unemployed.
3. A small but important Negro business.

Lightfoot commented that these three major forces are the main springboards for black nationalists.

Both sources further added that Lightfoot in his report to this conference continued by stating that the Party's position must be to support the progressive part of nationalism and reject the reactionary aspects and to this Lightfoot added that the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP,USA)
ORGANIZATION

Black Muslim movement is reactionary and we, the Party, must reject that movement. The main wave of nationalism according to Lightfoot is against capitalism and that the right for the identity of the unity of the Negro community will be supported by the CP. Lightfoot stated that we reject the concept of guerilla warfare in the Negro community inasmuch as this type of action can not succeed because it does not have the support of the masses and no armed uprising can succeed unless it is supported by the people. Lightfoot stated that to attempt such an uprising without the support of the people is suicide. Lightfoot stated that Martin Luther King was wrong when he said that violence was the only technique that the American ruling class responds to. The Party has had experience on the question of force and violence and we must restate our position. We do support the right of the Negro people for self defense. We do not accept the proposition that concessions can only be won through violence. Many of the young militants say today that they have no chance for advancing because of the lack of Negro freedom of capitalism. Lightfoot added that the Party must reject that formulation because it tends to immobilize the black community. Socialism, of course, is the direction of our struggle but that requires a struggle for democracy and it is possible to change the status of the tokenism under capitalism.

Lightfoot further stated that the main question with respect to this matter is how do you change the power structure. In answer to this question, Lightfoot stated that the most important weapon is through the electoral process and in this vein we must fight to enlarge Negro representation. We must struggle to steer the political power relationship and that the Party policy in the past was not wrong; however, it was in some instances. It was correct for the Party to change its slogan to self determination for the "black belt"; however, we held that the Negro question was still a national question but we did not probe deeply enough into the characteristics that are new in the Negro life.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
ORGANIZATION

Lightfoot iterated that the line of the Party must be constantly reviewed and new factors added. The transition from the South to the North by large numbers of Negro people in the recent years did not automatically make proletarians out of these Negro migrants. There are still many "with a southern rural background" and that the Party line is sufficient to put us in a better position in relationship to the current nationalist movement.

There is a problem of conservatism in our ranks and the independent role of the Party is not sufficiently far out. We still tend to tail the mass movement. We must identify with all of the advance forces and we must fight for coalition of Negro and labor. We must make a change in our approach to the building trades.

Lightfoot stated that the general task of the CP today includes the following:

1. Reversing the current trend that has a danger of developing into a race war.
2. To reverse the racist policy in the building trade union.
3. The organization of the unorganized.

Lightfoot stated that the Party must associate themselves with the fight for political and economic power of the Negro people in the ghetto and that the Party must be in a position to work with the moderates as well as the militants in the ghetto. Lightfoot concluded in his report by stating that with a unified struggle the party is decisive in fighting for black - white unity.

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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The first and second sources advised that subsequent to Lightfoot's report a general discussion was held by those in attendance at this conference with respect to Lightfoot's report and in all of the discussion all agreed with Lightfoot's report and that there was no major controversy whatsoever in the many areas covered by Lightfoot. However, the first source advised that the only exception to Lightfoot's report was made by Marjorie Kinsella, a CP member from Chicago, Illinois, who stated that Lightfoot spoke for two hours and never once mentioned the Negro women. She stated that the Negro women are the most oppressed people in the whole nation and not only should special efforts be made to recruit black women into the CP but to orientate them and give them an opportunity to build the Party.

The first and second sources advised that during the aforementioned discussion following Lightfoot's report, Gus Hall, General Secretary of the CP, USA, spoke and in his comments placed emphasis on the struggle against racism in the white communities. This according to Hall is a major weakness. He further said that our greatest task is to win large masses of Northern whites to fight in the struggle for Negro freedom. He said that the CP does not have many white experts in this field, and that the Party today has inadequate literature to cover this most important topic.

Hall continued in his remarks by stating that the Party must convince the peace forces in the United States that they can win if they help win the Negro freedom, and to fight for Negro freedom will not lead to isolation as some people seem to think.

Both sources stated that the conference was then broken into six panels and that these panels dealt with the following topics:

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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1. The Negro in Arts - chaired by Al Simon,
2. Political Action in the Negro Community -
 chaired by Earl Durham, CP, USA NC member.
3. The African-American Women Question - chaired
 by Alva Buxenbaum, CP, USA NC member,
4. Organization in the White Community - chaired
 by Gil Green, CP, USA NC member,
5. Techniques and Tactics of Struggle - chaired
 by Roscoe Proctor.
6. Economic Problems of the Negro Community -
 chaired by Carl Bloice, CP, USA NC member.

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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First and second sources advised that the aforementioned panels commenced on the evening of October 14, 1967, at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York City.

Concerning the panel entitled "Techniques and Tactics of Struggle," chaired by Roscoe Proctor, first source advised that four points were discussed in regard to this panel, namely:

1. What is the Party's attitude toward organizing around uprisings in the ghetto?
2. How should the Party view the struggle for peaceful gains in revolutionary reforms?
3. How should the Party go about changing the direction toward socialism?
4. What are the variety of forms which must be used interchangeably?

Roscoe Proctor first stated that it has been said that liberation comes from the barrel of a gun. There are 500 black people in Northern California talking along these lines. These same people are talking about armed guerrilla warfare and terrorist action against Uncle Toms in the ghetto, but all these ideas must be rejected. However, in the area of self-defense, the Party will support this idea because it is so defined in the words of the United States Constitution in regard to self-defense.

Proctor then asked the question as to what is the real purpose of violence. He answered this by stating that it stems from the fact that violence is the only thing which the power structure will recognize and then it causes the power structure to finally sit down and discuss the issues.

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Herb Wright, CP, USA, NC member from Chicago, stated that he questioned anyone who would resort to arms because it would bring about the slaughter of thousands of black people. He stated that if the issue of using legal process to win gains is brought up, this already has been done since 1909 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); however, apparently this process is too slow and ineffective. Wright was concerned as to what the possibilities are of the black communities winning gains through the electoral machinery.

Jose Stevens, who is presently attending CP, USA leadership school in New York City, stated that the Party must blame the violence in our cities on the ruling class since they perpetuate a condition which brings on violence. He said that the Party continues to criticize black militants for over emphasizing violence but still the Party does not provide a program in order to direct them in a better direction. Stevens favored opposing all gun laws, but added to this statement that really we should disarm the enemy of the people but not the people themselves.

The second source advised with respect to the panel on "Political Action in the Negro Community," that Earl Durham chaired this panel and opened his report by indicating that there was no prepared report because the individual responsible for this report was not available at the present time.

However, Durham felt that the panel should discuss the general problems of political action that are facing the American people today. Durham reported by giving a picture of the successful campaign in Chicago, Illinois, for the aldermanic elections and the formation of the independent political organization. Durham also indicated that there was difficulty in developing the new politics movement in Chicago at the present time.

According to the second source, following Durham's report a general discussion was held and that the only significant development during this particular discussion was the participation of Jim Jackson, CP, USA, NC member from New York. Jackson indicated during the discussion that in essence he was opposed to developing a

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line where the main emphasis in the ghetto was for political action for new politics. Jackson placed his emphasis on the independent campaigns or any campaigns that guaranteed the expansion of the maximum number of Negro candidates.

According to second source during the course of this discussion Don Hamerquist, CP, USA, NC member from Portland, Oregon, became very upset because he had been trying for a position on new politics. However, this source stated this panel did not resolve the problem and it was agreed by those in attendance that it should be brought back to the main body of the National Negro Commission meeting for further discussion.

Source added that additional questions were raised in the panel on the possibility of putting a Presidential ticket from the Party as a write-in candidate in 1968, but this question was also resolved by agreeing to bring it back to the conference. Source stated that following this matter the meeting was adjourned.

First and second sources advised that the enlarged meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, was reconvened on Sunday, October 15, 1967, at the Victoria Abbey Hotel, New York City. Both sources stated that a general discussion was first held on the activities of the previous day and that following this general discussion various reports were given to the conference from the various panels held the previous evening.

According to the first and second sources the first report to the re-convened conference was from the panel on the "Negro Arts," which was chaired by Al Simon. Simon indicated that the panel itself did not materialize the preceeding evening because no one attended, so as a result Simon then gave a report that he was to give at the aforementioned panel. Simon reported that in essence his report was an examination of the position of Negro artists, writers, and performers in the country and he discussed the content of their work as being mainly in the black power stream. Simon furnished many examples of restrictions and discriminations that Negro artists, writers, and performers are

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meeting with today, but also emphasized how these same individuals were now working to improve the image of black America. Both sources stated that a proposal was made for a national conference of African-American artists should take place some time in the future; however, this proposal was rejected. Sources stated that following Simon's report he received a standing ovation because of the excellence of style and the content of his report.

Both sources stated that following Simon's report a report was given from the panel on the "African-American Women Question." This report was given by Alva Buxenbaum, who chaired the panel and the contents of Buxenbaum's report dealt with the double discrimination against Negro women in the United States today; the lack of leadership to the problems of Negro women; the weaknesses in the Party in understanding the necessity for the organization of Negro women; and a series of other examples and problems facing the Negro women's movement in the United States.

Following Buxenbaum's report a report was then given on the panel entitled "The Organization in the White Community." It was indicated that this panel discussed the ideological struggle against racism; the struggle that must take place in the labor movement, and a series of other generalizations dealing with the problem of white people participating in the white communities against racism. It was emphasized that there was a need in the United States for the creation of forms of struggle such as the new politics movement.

Following the report on the panel entitled "The Organization in the White Community," a report then was given by Roscoe Proctor on the panel "Techniques and Tactics of Struggle." Proctor reported that this panel had discussed in detail the question of violence and that the panel re-affirmed Proctor's statement that the oppressed people have the right to overthrow their oppressors by any means possible. According to Proctor this right is guaranteed in the Declaration of Independence; however, it depends on the time, place, and circumstances. Proctor continued by stating that the current emphasis on violence by sections of the black movement is due to their lack of confidence that you can win the white working class or you can unify the black community.

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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Proctor continued by stating that the Party must denounce the irresponsible terrorist-rightist activity and that the Party must reject such violence and although the uprisings did dramatize the oppression of the Negro people they were spontaneous, unorganized, and not directed. Such violence is meaningless in terms of liberation and the Party supports the right of self-defense. Proctor stated that only when the masses have decided through struggle that there are no more open channels and when the enemy refuses to grant their demands will violence be the only alternative, but premature violence the Party must oppose.

The next question Proctor discussed was reform and revolution. Proctor indicated that the Party must fight for reform within the framework of capitalism. The only question is that how do we struggle to guarantee that the reform is not viewed as the answer to the problem. The programs that we should project must go beyond what we feel the power structure will grant but based on what the community needs. We must relate the partial demands to more advanced demands. Proctor added that in order to fulfill any of this the Party must be in the black community; the Party must fight for a unified program of black and white; the Party must fight for a class analysis; the Party must bring into being left forms in the ghetto; and that the Party must project issues that can bring about mass forms of organization. The tactics should include boycotts, work stoppages, the commemoration of black heroes, black caucuses in the labor movement, and in other organizations, a discussion bulletin from the Negro Commission, more full-time black organizers in the Party with perhaps a regional setup in the districts with a special budget for Negro work and a special approach to Negro youth.

Both sources stated that Proctor closed his remarks with the prediction that the Party can be built in the forthcoming years with diligent work by all the comrades.

The next report was from the panel of "Economic Problems of the Negro Community." Carl Bloice gave the report on this panel and furnished statistics on the worsening economic conditions that presently exist in the ghettos throughout the United States.

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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Bloice proposed a long-range strategic program but first he stated the Party should reject the Third World concept, and secondly reject the analysis that the black ghettos are an eternal colony. Bloice stated that the immediate questions with respect to this matter are as follows:

1. Organization of the unorganized.
2. Fight Jim Crow in the building trades.
3. A shorter work week.
4. A crash program to combat hunger and poverty.
5. A new look at the Negro American Labor Council (NALC).
6. Attention to the youth.
7. A closer study of A. Philip Randolph's freedom budget.

Following Bloice's report a report was then given on the "Political Action in the Negro Community" by Earl Durham.

In his report Durham stated that the panel was weakened by the fact that the individual selected to lead it was not available and, therefore, there was no formal report presented; however, Durham stated that the discussion during this panel involved some of the following major questions:

1. On the emphasis for the Party to support the Stokes-Hatcher mayoral campaigns in Cleveland, Ohio, and Gary, Indiana, respectively.
2. That the Party's participation be in the direction of strengthening labor's roles in these campaigns.
3. Maximum emphasis be placed on the increase of Negro elected officials and that this be the main push for the Party.

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4. On new politics - according to the second source a criticism was leveled against the main report for not including perspectives for new politics; therefore, it weakened the discussion on the panel. However, the panel feels that new politics should be supported wherever possible.

According to both sources, the aforementioned panel, Durham stated, also projected an examination of national Party write-in campaign for President and Vice-President.

Lastly, an examination of a proposal from the Newark black power conference that projected a national black convention in 1968 was made with no positive results.

The first and second sources advised that following Durham's report this ended the various panel reports. The conference then went into a discussion concerning these reports. According to both sources the conference adopted all of the reports with very few amendments until Roscoe Proctor proposed that the establishment of "black Party clubs" be considered as a form in the black communities. Sources stated that with this proposal debate at this conference became quite extensive and lasted almost an hour and because of this the conference ran overtime. Sources stated that the essence of this debate was the concern of those in attendance at this conference that if Proctor's proposal would be adopted this would lead to the formalizing of Jim Crow clubs within the CP.

Sources stated that Proctor then tried to explain he was only making this proposal as a "tactic" and following this the resolution of the debate was the withdrawal of the original motion and the adoption of the amendment that had been made by Carl Bloice not to have black clubs within the CP, USA. Sources stated that this question was then referred to a future National Negro Commission meeting. Sources added that the debate which occurred concerning this question raised by Proctor was that it was at times quite sharp and that added fuel to this debate occurred when Proctor further indicated that he felt that perhaps a black caucus in the Party should also be sanctioned.

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Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)
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Both sources advised that as a result of the reports and discussion held at this conference, a five-man committee was established in order to prepare a "Manifesto on the Negro Question."

"POLITICAL AFFAIRS"

The September, 1967, edition of "Political Affairs," which is published monthly by the New Century Publishers, Incorporated, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, is self-described on the inside cover page as a "theoretical journal of the Communist Party (CP, USA)."

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 10/31/67

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

OOIRM

RE: Omaha letter to Bureau 8/2/67;

There has been no information developed in the Omaha Division since referenced letter to indicate that there is any communist influence in racial matters.

Periodic contact and regular liaison with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in the past concerning captioned matter has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial type organizations in the Des Moines, Iowa, area.

REC-73

EX 106

NOV 3 1967

100-442529-2416
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Omaha
DGH:PJC
(3)

RACIAL MATTERS

Handwritten signature

59 NOV 14 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE Albany	OFFICE OF ORIGIN New York	DATE 10/31/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/16-30/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS C. KELLY	TYPED BY
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Albany letter to Bureau dated 8/1/67.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant

✓ AL T-1 is [redacted]

✓ AL T-2 is [redacted]

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

File Where Located

100-11067-881 and
100-11067-883
100-19906-17

b7D

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from informant, whose identity, if revealed to unauthorized sources, would adversely affect the national security interests.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED				ACQUIT-TALS		CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
						PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - NIC, New York)
2 - Albany (100-19249)

100-442529 2417

12 NOV 6 1967

REC-48

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACST, OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	(Crim. Div.) (Selection) [redacted] [redacted] [redacted] [redacted]
Date Fwd.	DATE: Washington 11/15/67
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: R/S
By	BY: [redacted]

INT. SEC.

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358
[redacted] 806 940

AL 100-19249

LEADS:

Information copies designated for Boston and Buffalo
due to their interest in Communist Party activities in this area.

ALBANY OFFICE

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly
basis.

- B* COVER PAGE -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York

Report of:

Date: SA THOMAS C. KELLY
October 31, 1967

Office:

Albany

Field Office File #:

Bureau File #:

Title: 100-19249 100-442529

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The Capital District Communist Party expressed an interest in Albany Negro Black Nationalist Group, "The Brothers". No info re their contact with this organization has been obtained to date. Two members of the CDCP attended the National Conference for New Politics in Chicago, Illinois.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On April 20, 1967, the Capital District Communist Party (CDCP) held a monthly meeting in Schenectady, New York. During the meeting, a local party member made an oral report to the group regarding the activities of "The Brothers". This party member made a brief report as to what "The Brothers" were doing in Albany and also what they were attempting to do. He also advised the group that very little is known about their movement, other than what is secured from the local newspaper. He stated that "The Brothers" is a Black Nationalist group located in Albany, New York.

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MIKE DWORKIN then requested the party member who was reporting on "The Brothers" to stop at the headquarters of "The Brothers" on North Pearl Street, Albany, New York, and find out more about the group. The comrade agreed that "The Brothers" should be supported by the Party because it was the only group in Albany that was doing anything in the Negro area.

(Confidential Informant
AL T-1 on May 1, 1967)

3/
MIKE DWORKIN was described by Confidential Informant AL T-1 on May 1, 1967, as being an active member in the CDCP, and presently holds a position of leadership capacity in this organization.

To date, there has been no indication that any contact has been made by any member of the CDCP with any member of "The Brothers" regarding their activities and the support of the Communist Party.

II. Communist Tactics

No information developed.

III. Communist Penetration and Influence in Racial and Other Organizations

No information developed.

IV. Miscellaneous

On September 22, 1967, MIKE DWORKIN, who presented a report on the National Conference for New Politics which had recently been held in Chicago, Illinois, attended this meeting with his wife, JEANETTE. There were no other participants from the Albany area. DWORKIN said that the Negroes had taken over the convention. He also added that the Reverend

AL 100-19249

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was the main speaker. DWORKIN concluded his report by saying that neither he nor any of the speakers who followed him (KING) were in favor of a third political party.

(AL T-1 on 9/22/67)

JEANETTE DWORKIN was described by Confidential Informant AL T-1 on May 1, 1967, as being the wife of MIKE DWORKIN. JEANETTE was also described as being an active member in the CDCP who works on CP projects in conjunction with her husband.

✓ (A characterization of the National Conference for New Politics is contained in the Appendix hereto.)

AL 100-19249

APPENDIX

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR NEW POLITICS

From September 1 through 4, 1967, the National Conference For New Politics met in convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

There were approximately 2,000 delegates present, representing about 27,000 individuals. The purpose of the convention was to bring together persons and organizations actively working in various fields, including Quality of Opportunity for Minority Groups, Slum Clearance and Peace in Vietnam, so that they might take direct political action in support of their various goals.

(AL T-2 on 9/5-6/67)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Albany, New York
October 31, 1967

FD-323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA THOMAS C. KELLY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/3/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/9/67 - 10/12/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JAMES L. LOTT	TYPED BY PC1
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 11/15/67		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	SECRET

REFERENCE

New York report of SA JAMES M. KIRBY, 6/1/67.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

ADMINISTRATIVE

Classified by **SP6 BJA/pde 4/25/91**
Declassify on: **OADP 245118**

This report is classified "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence thereof. It is also classified "Secret" because of the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON which contains a concentration of information from [redacted] NY 694-S* It is for the protection of these sources that this classification is used.

CLASSIFIED BY 60267ALSEP/TAF (U)
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X-1
930775

Classified by **SP6 BJA/pde 4/25/91**
Declassify on: **OADP 245118**

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 3-108th MI Group, NYC (RM) 1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM) 1-Naval Investigative Service Office, NYC (RM) 4-New York (100-153735)	

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	CRIM DIV
Request Recd.	11/15/67
Date Fwd.	11/15/67

Notations
SECRET

100-442529-2418

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTINUED

Copies of this report have been disseminated to local intelligence agencies. This was done pursuant to prior Bureau Instructions.

For the assistance of the Bureau, an appendix section has been included in this report. Therein is found characterizations of individuals and organizations.

In addition to SA JAMES L. LOTT, the following Agents of the NYO prepared inserts for this report:

ARTHUR J. GREENE - Socialist Workers Party (SWP);
- The Afro-Americans Against the
War in Vietnam (AAAW).

LEWIS BARNETT - The Workers World Party (WWP);
- Youth Against War and Fascism
(YAWF).

JOHN J. DUNLEAVY - Negro American Labor Council.

VINCENT J. ASCHERL - National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
(NAACP).

RICHARD BOLAN - Congress of Racial Equality
(CORE).

SA JOHN ROBINSON reviewed the file concerning the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), but found no reportable information.

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS:

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
✓ NY T-1 [redacted] (S) w	[redacted] (S) w (S) w (S) w (S) w
✓ NY T-2 [redacted] (S) w	
✓ NY T-3 [redacted] (S) w	
NY T-4 [redacted] Charac- terized w CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	
NY T-5 [redacted] (S) w	Instant report [redacted] (S) w (S) w
NY T-6 [redacted]	
NY T-7 [redacted] Charac- terized w JERALD (S) w MICHAEL COVICI	
NY T-8 [redacted] Charac- terized w ELIZABETH (S) w DIUMOVICH	

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>	
✓ NY T-9 [redacted]-PSI (Protect)	NY 100-79303-2397	b7D
✓ NY T-10 [redacted] RI - (Prob)	NY 100-79303-2397	b7D
✓ NY T-11 [redacted]	NY 100-79303-7397	b7E
✓ NY T-12 [redacted] (S) w	[NY 100-153249-77] (S) w	b7D
✓ NY T-13 [redacted] [redacted] Company, Brooklyn, New York (Protect at request)	NY 100-109585-387	b3 b7D b7E
✓ NY T-14 [redacted] (S)	[redacted] (S) (S)	
✓ NY T-15 [redacted] BSS, NYCPD (Protect)	100-153735-3051	
✓ NY T-16 [redacted]	100-153735-3051	b7D

NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>	
✓ NY T-17 [redacted] [redacted] New York (Protect by request)	Instant report	b7D
✓ NY T-18 [redacted] RI - (Prob)	Instant report	b7D
NY T-19 [redacted] <i>sw</i>	Instant report	b7D
✓ NY T-20 Photo Fisur at Webster Hall, NYC by SA FRANK J. MC LAUGHLIN Jr.	Instant report [redacted] <i>sw</i>	
✓ NY T-21 [redacted]		b7E
SAS ARTHUR F. PITTENGER and F. LOUIS BARNETT were the individuals who observed the demonstration of YAWF at 34th Street and Broadway, NYC.		
✓ NY T-22 [redacted] <i>sw</i>	[Charac- terized ERIDINE ANTONSEN, ZEKOR <i>sw</i> ANTONSEN, and GAIL SCHNEIDER]	b7D

NY 100-153735

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INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
✓ NY T-23 [NY 694-S*] (S) w	
NY T-24 [redacted] (S) w	[Charac- terized HAZEL FRANCES GRAY] (S) w
NY T-25 [redacted] (Former) (S) w	[Charac- terized HAZEL FRANCES GRAY, MARJORIE ANSORGE LEEDS] (S) w
(S) NY T-26 [redacted] (S) w	[Charac- terized JOHN MATTHEW GRAY] (S) w
NY T-27 [redacted] (S) w	[Charac- terized ROY INNIS] (S) w
NY T-28 [redacted] (S) w	
NY T-29 [redacted] (S) w	

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INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
✓ NY T-30 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ	b7D
✓ NY T-31 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized ELAINE OBRINSKY and WILLIAM OBRINSKY	
✓ NY T-32 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized WILLIAM PATTERSON	b7D
✓ NY T-33 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT	u
✓ NY T-34 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized DON SMITH	b7D
✓ NY T-35 [redacted] Charac- [redacted] terized WILLIAM SULLIVAN	

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INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

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ALBERTSON

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ALBERTSON

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terized

HAROLD TRENT

TURNER

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ELIJAH

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Anonymous Source

of WFO in report

of SA JOHNN D.

WALSH, July, 1950,

at WFO, re "NLG;

IS-C".

NY 100-153735



INFORMANTS (CONTINUED):

Identity of Source

File Where Located

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[redacted] *Aw*

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LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK. Will continue to gather
and report information concerning this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 3-102th MI Group, NYC (RM)
1-2nd OSI District, USA (RM)
1-Naval Investigative Service Office

Report of: JAMES L. LOTTALL
Date: 11/3/67. ~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~ Office: New York, New York

Field Office File #: 100-153735 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

[MIKE ZAGARELL, CP, USA, Youth Director indicated in May, 1967, that the CP, USA must make a special approach to Negro students in American Colleges. A Party functionary related in May, 1967 that the CP should maintain contact with the Negro American Labor Council and the NAACP during the summer of 1967. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman, National Negro Commission, CP, USA, stated that CP members should attend annual NAACP Convention in Boston, Mass., in force to show opposition to policies of Pres. JOHNSON. At a CP meeting in June, 1967, it was reported that the CP, USA desires to aid Negro Political Groups to achieve greater Negro representation at local and national levels. In commenting on the riots in the Newark, NJ area in July, 1967, JAMES JACKSON, member of the CP National Committee indicated that the American Negro is object of a plan of genocide, instituted by the Federal Government. In July, 1967, a confidential source advised that the CP, USA, has no formal position on the concept of "Black Power", but the Party in its fundamental outlook must be opposed to it because the CP, USA does not want to split with the Conservative Negro and Negro leaders and thus isolate the CP, USA from the Majority of Negroes. The SUP - NY Branch

~~SECRET~~

Classified by SP6 B. A. [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR 2/30/91
#1293,959

GROUP 1
Excluded from
automatic downgrading
and declassification

2/10/87
Classified by SP7 MAC/d
Declassify on: OADR
245,118
per processing
in Garrow/SCLC

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS CONTINUED

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at a meeting in NYC, indicated support for an independent Black Political Party as opposed to Negroes working with the two major Political Parties. The AAW is comprised of the "Negro faction" of the SWP in NYC. It attempts mainly to discourage Negroes from supporting the U.S. position in Vietnam.

Information set forth concerning activities of YAF in NYC in relation to Racial Matters. Articles in June, 1967 issues of "Workers World" Magazine mentioned. Organizational structure of the NALC and CORE in NYC, indicated. Interest in and attempts to influence policies of aforementioned organization by CP, USA set forth. Interest of CP, USA in activities of NAACP is mentioned. STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL continue to closely advise MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr. in matters concerning SCLC.

- 1A -

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~~X~~

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X

DETAILS:

The individuals and organizations who are characterized are found in the Appendix Section of this report. When they are initially mentioned in this report, these names are followed by an asterisk (*). This may not be true in every instance since some individuals are characterized in the body of the report.

I. Communist Strategy

A. Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

1. Plans and Strategy Made at the National and Local Levels of the Party

On May 7, 1967, a National Youth Commission meeting of the CP, USA was held in Brooklyn, New York (NY), at the apartment of MICHAEL ZAGARELL*. *W*

The opening report was given by ZAGARELL who discussed political activity in this country against the War in Viet Nam. ZAGARELL then cited three crucial situations which are coming up. The Student Mobilization Conference in Chicago on May 13 and 14, the Spring Mobilization Committee Conference in Washington, D.C. on May 20 and 21, and the Viet Nam Summer Committee called for by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.*. ZAGARELL stated that the CP must mobilize its maximum strength for the Student Mobilization Conference to protect against the ultra-left take over led by the Trotskyite youth. Special approach must be made to Negro students, especially on seven campuses where a recent upsurge of unrest and political activity has occurred. *W*

X

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NY 100-153735

ZAGARELL pointed out that while STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had stimulated much of this activity, that there is yet no existing form to give this additional stability and to guarantee its continuation. He stated that Party youth attending the Student Mobilization Committee should concentrate on the political perspective workshop, the draft workshop, and the fight over future structure of the Student Mobilization Committee. A fight was urged against the draft including the organization of a National Defense Committee for draft resistance, a defense fund for MUHAMMAD ALI (CASSIUS CLAY), noted prize fighter, and a fight for much lower draft quotas in two to three ghetto Congressional Districts. *W*

ZAGARELL announced that a conference is to be held around July 4, 1967, of Negro and working class white youth in the CP, USA. *W*

NY T-1
May 9, 1967

On May 7, 1967, a CP National Negro Commission meeting was held in the Boston Room of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and Eight Avenue, NY, NY. The meeting got under way at 11:00 a.m., with some of the following CP members in attendance: *W*

[CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT*
WILLIAM PATTERSON* and
DEBBIE BELL*] *W* 11 V

At the outset of the meeting, DEBBIE BELL was elected Chairman. *W*

BELL informed the others that in view of the coming summer months, there were a great many things that the National Negro Committee had to consider. She pointed out that there could be such things as a project of work in ghetto communities, contacts *W*

~~SECRET~~

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with the Negro American Labor Council, taking a stand against the Viet Nam War and contacts with various trade unions and attempts to contact the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). *XW*

One of the persons present said that the key points to consider were jobs, housing and the Viet Nam War. A suggestion was made that the Negro Commission get out a leaflet in its name stressing these points. *XW*

CARL BLOICE* said that he felt that the CP should raise the slogan "We Won't Go" concerning the Viet Nam War. BLOICE also said that Party leaders should go to young people and identify themselves to these young people as CP members and leaders, and seek to bring these young people into a Party program of action. *XW*

CIAUDE LIGHTFOOT then raised the point that the NAACP was going to hold a convention in Boston and that the CP should attend this convention in force. He said there was no need to go as a delegate since an observer could exercise enough force to determine the course of the convention. LIGHTFOOT said it was imperative to have as many people as possible present at the convention who would be openly opposed to the Administration of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. *XW*

NY T-2
May 9, 1967

On June 13, 1967, a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA was held at CP Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, NY, NY. *XW*

The meeting was called to order by CIAUDE LIGHTFOOT at 10:30 a.m. LIGHTFOOT called upon EARL DURHAM* to give a report on political activity in Chicago, Illinois. *XW*

DURHAM spoke at length about activities of CP members *XW*

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in Chicago, and their efforts to assist various political groups in having Negroes elected to various political offices. DURHAM stressed that Party people and their friends made frequent contact with the ghettos. DURHAM concluded his report by saying that he felt that the Party had done some good work in helping to achieve greater Negro representation, both at a local and national level. *XW*

Discussion of DURHAM's reports continued for the rest of the morning and after lunch. The general feeling was that each CP District should act in a similar manner. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stressed the fact that they should set a goal of twenty Negro Congressmen within the next few years. *XW*

LIGHTFOOT then told the group that the coming summer, which would bring about Negro unrest, might help to assist the Negro to get his rights a great deal sooner than any of them might have hoped in the past. *XW*

LIGHTFOOT then proposed that some white comrades should be placed on National Negro Commissions. He stated that only two National Negro Commission meetings should be held in a single year, but felt that local Negro Commission meetings should be held at least every two months. He suggested that an administrative body be established for the National Negro Commission. *XW*

LIGHTFOOT said that he planned to have the minutes of the National Negro Commission meetings disseminated to all CP Districts in the future in order that they could be given to all CP members. *XW*

LIGHTFOOT also stated that he would like to have an administrative body of the National Negro Commission empowered to obtain information of interest to Negroes, to print it up and pass it on to the CP membership. *XW*

During the discussion that followed, it was further suggested that the Puerto Ricans in NY, who were affiliated with the Party, should be permitted to work with the National Negro Commission since they have a common goal. *XW*

NY T-2
June 16, 1967

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On July 15, 1967, JAMES JACKSON, member of the CP National Committee, furnished the text of a statement issued by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Negro Affairs Commission, CP, USA, at CP National Offices in New York City (NYC). The text of the statement is as follows: ~~W~~W

"The failure of the Mayor of Newark, New Jersey, the administrative officers of that State and the Federal Government to respond positively to the legitimate demand of Newark Negro citizens has created a National emergency. Newark has become the most vicious expression of Governmental policy towards Negro citizens. Force and violence has everywhere become the answer of Government to a demand for jobs, housing and adequate education. The situation in Newark has reached disaster proportion.. ~~W~~W

"The Negro section of that State has become a shambles and an armed camp occupied by emergency forces. The responsibility must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the officials of the City of the State and Federal Government, who have barred Negroes from any policy-making positions of any significance. Negro citizens have been relegated to the category of expendables against whom a program of genocide has been instituted. The responsibility for Newark cannot be forced upon the shoulders of any Negro citizen. ~~W~~W

"A genocide attack has been launched against the Negro Americans. Terror in, and the horrors of Mississippi, objectively do not differ from those in Newark and the North. Joblessness, backed up by force and violence, characterizes the National attitude toward Negro Americans. ~~W~~W

"Newark must be made the stopping point of Racist terror. Our Party, from the Offices of HENRY WINSTON* and GUS HALL*, has released to President JOHNSON the following proposition to meet the situation in Newark: ~~W~~W

1. "The immediate withdrawal of all State Troopers ~~W~~W

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

and National Guard and the withdrawal of your (President JOHNSON's) promises to aid these armed forces. ~~QW~~

2. "The immediate suspension and trial of all Police Officers; guilty of crimes against Negro citizens of Newark. ~~QW~~

3. "Purge of the Police force of all known racist and Fascist elements. ~~QW~~

4. "The immediate assignment of Negroes to all policy-making jobs and positions of command. ~~QW~~

5. "The immediate impeachment and trial of the Mayor of Newark for dereliction of duty. ~~QW~~

"The CP further demands: ~~QW~~

1. "The immediate procurement of 10,000 jobs for Negro youth in Newark to be guaranteed by the City and Federal Governments. ~~QW~~

2. "That the Federal Government commendeer adequate housing to meet the demand of all victimized Negro citizens and that is space in hotels and apartment houses. ~~QW~~

3. "That a system of food and cash relief be organized to meet the demands on an emergency basis to all victimized and needy Negro citizens. ~~QW~~

4. "The formulation of a widespread building program in Newark of public housing, educational and recreational facilities and the appropriation of 2.5 billion dollars for that purpose" ~~QW~~

JACKSON said that PATTERSON also stated that the Newark City Government should not be a white minority dominating a Negro majority, but there should be a Negro majority and proportionate Negro representation in the City Government. JACKSON said PATTERSON called for more Negro Police ~~QW~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

and for putting the Negro ghetto areas out of limits of the white Police who have handled themselves in this crisis in such a way as to disqualify themselves as the protectors of lives and liberties of the citizens there. *XW*

NY T-3
July 15, 1967

On June 13, 1967, a meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, was held at the Party Offices in NYC. *XW*

LIGHTFOOT opened the meeting and read the minutes from the last meeting. The minutes included proposals for an open letter to President JOHNSON, the activities around the forthcoming NAACP and the proposal to explore the possibility of twenty new Negro Congressmen, the anti-Viet Nam War proposal and other related questions. It was LIGHTFOOT's estimate that the Party had fallen down on some important questions and he hoped that this meeting would enable them to catch up. *XW*

What followed was a round robin of what was happening in each CP District. The main point of the Commission was a report from EARL DURHAM on independent political action in the ghetto. *XW*

DURHAM indicated that the Negro communities had taken a qualitative leap for independent political action. He traced the development from the League of Negro Voters to the present time with the establishment of the independent political organizations. He went through various election campaigns. He pointed out Civil Rights movement in political action. He indicated some problems of ghetto politics and then closed his talk by saying the projection of a new Negro Congressman from one of the Districts in Chicago. *XW*

Then followed a brief discussion of Party members *XW*

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from other areas giving their experiences particularly in relationship to the projection of new Negro Congressmen from their areas. *XW*

NY T-4
July 19, 1967

A confidential source advised that the CP, USA has no formal position on the concept of "Black Power, but in its fundamental outlook, it must be opposed to it because the CP, USA is reluctant to break with the conservative Negro leadership, for example ROY WILKENS of the NAACP, WHITNEY YOUNG of the Urban League, and so on. Since the CP, USA looks at these people as leaders of the meaningful Negro mass organization, the CP, USA cannot be put in a position of opposing this conservative element because if it did, it would isolate the CP, USA from the mainstream of the Negro movement. *XW*

"The CP, USA looks upon one of the new leaders of the Negro movement, for example, STOKELY CARMICHAEL, active in the SNCC in two ways: *XW*

1. "He reflects the mass anger and indignation of the Negro common people, particularly the youth, they reflect an upsurge of radicalism. *XW*
2. "They are adventurous, wreckless, unthinking and probably transitory. *XW*

"Again the CP, USA cannot alienate itself from this new crowd, either. *XW*

"The CP, USA, under JAMES JACKSON's leadership on the Negro question is trying to please all factions claiming to represent Negroes in the USA. *XW*

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"This position does not satisfy the young Negro in the CP nor does it satisfy the old Party members who are frustrated. *SW*

"However, it appears that the Negro composition of the CP, USA leans toward the new crowd since a strong National race sentiment exists. There is a strong "pro-Black Power" current in the labor echelon and rank and file of the CP, USA. *SW*

"The question of "Black Power" remains, but is evaded by the CP, USA leadership. *SW*

NY T-5
July 31, 1967

B. Other Communist Groups

Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On June 15, 1967, a report was presented to the NY Branch of the SWP concerning the recently concluded SWP National Committee Plenum held June 2, 3 and 4, 1967, at SWP Headquarters, NYC. Among topics discussed at this Plenum was the Party resolution entitled "Black Struggle Resolution".

A resolution was passed at this Plenum that the SWP support the creation of a Black Independent Political Party. Furthermore, the SWP considers the ideas of MALCOLM X LITTLE as having influenced the black struggle in America and continues to do so more and more.

The Plenum discussed the failure of the Freedom Now Party and noted that Negroes have abandoned the "Southern Method" and replaced it with the "Northern Method". The Plenum concluded that the Negroes could gain control of some Southern and Northern cities with an Independent Black Party.

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In discussing the "Allies and Alliances" of such a Party, it was stated that Negroes have a majority in other political Parties in the world and that they, themselves, will decide their allies and alliances. The SWP favors independent black political action because the power of the Democratic and Republican Parties will be destroyed if Negroes set up their own Party. X

The Plenum also made note of campus "Black Revolts" and concluded that the Party's role in the black struggle would be to continue to propagandize.

NY T-6
June 16, 1967

C. Afro-America Against the War in
Viet Nam (AAAW).

The AAAW is comprised of "The Negro faction" of the SWP in NYC and provides this faction with an activity in addition to providing the SWP with an opportunity to link its "Negro struggle" policy with its protests against United States policy abroad. The AAAW attempts to discourage Negro support of the United States Viet Nam War effort. PAVEL BOUTELIE, an SWP member in NYC, is Chairman of the AAAW.

The AAAW has sponsored and supported a number of protest demonstrations against United States policy in Viet Nam in Harlem, NYC.

NY T-6
May 17, 1967

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ALB:MAB

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✓ Workers World Party (WWP)* and
✓ Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF)*

On March 11, 1967, SAs of the FBI observed a group of 50 persons participating in a picket demonstration at Herald Square, 34th Street and Broadway, New York City. Placards displayed announced that the picket was being sponsored by the YAWF to protest the killing of a Negro in Natchez, Mississippi. Some of the placards read "Stop Racist Murder" and "United States Racism Kills Here and in Vietnam". There were no arrests or unusual incidents.

51 On July 22, 1967, in Union Square, New York City an SA of the FBI observed approximately 75 persons at a street rally. A large banner by the speaker's stand read, "Newark - Our Black Brothers Died in Freedom's Cause-YAWF". DEIRDRE GRISWOLD opened the rally by announcing that the gathering was being held by the YAWF to honor those who died in the recent rebellion in Newark, New Jersey. She described herself as editor of "The Partisan", the YAWF magazine.

GRISWOLD introduced ALEXANDER⁵¹ CHERNOWITZ as President of the YAWF Chapter at the City College of New York. He spoke concerning "Black Power" and "White Power" claiming that "White Power" means inequality, poverty, unemployment, persecution and discrimination while "Black Power" means equality, jobs, and a sense of pride. He described recent racial strife in Newark as an honorable rebellion by a persecuted majority.

GRISWOLD introduced JACK⁵¹ SMITH as one of the organizers of the rally. He claimed that as a Negro he was aware of the mistreatment suffered by the black people of Newark and New York. He predicted that rebellions would continue to erupt in the United States until the black race takes control of the country. SMITH claimed that outwardly the Soviet Union and the United States appear to be enemies, but in reality they are two white controlled nations who are conspiring to keep the black people from their rightful place of world leadership. He stated that the next great battle will be the "whites" against the "blacks" for control of the world and that the blacks will ultimately dominate the universe.

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~~DIXIE~~ BAYO, the next speaker, was introduced as a leader of the New York Mission Movimiento Pro-Independencia de Puerto Rico (NYM, MPI).

BAYO claimed that Puerto Ricans were extremely sympathetic with the Negro freedom struggle as Puerto Ricans had been fighting for freedom for a hundred years. She paid tribute to those "murdered" in the Newark "rebellion".

⁵¹
VINCENT COPELAND, the final speaker, was introduced as a National Committee member of the Workers World Party (WWP). He stated that the "Newark rebellion" had started in the proper place, a police station, as the police are instruments in the subjugation of the blacks. He stated that the same tactics should be used in New York City, and other places until Afro-Americans obtain complete equality. He claimed that death caused by fighting for freedom in the United States is far more honorable than being killed in Vietnam aiding the imperialist United States in subjugating the Vietnamese.

The rally commenced at 2:25 PM and ended at 3:25 PM with no arrests or unusual incidents.

The June 9, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Black Students Framed After Cop Rampage in Houston" which alleged that five Afro-American students at Texas Southern University were being erroneously accused of killing a white policeman.

The June 24, 1967, issue of the "Workers World" contained an article entitled, "Racism and Poverty Arouses Black Revolt in City After City". The article alleged that racial unrest in the U. S. was being caused by the U. S. ruling class which is escalating "its undeclared war of national oppression against twenty million super-exploited Afro-Americans".

"Workers World" is the official publication of the WWP.

NY 100-153735

JJD:amb
1.

NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The Negro American Labor Council will be referred to in this report as the NALC:

I. BACKGROUND

A. Location:

The National and New York NALC headquarters are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-7
September 18, 1967

B. National Officers:

The National officers of the organization are as follows:

President	CLEVELAND ROBINSON
Secretary	L. JOSEPH OVERTON
Treasurer	RICHARD PARRISH
President Emeritus	A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

The following Vice Presidents were also recently elected:

ROBERT BATTIE III
Detroit, Michigan

ERNEST CALLOWAY
St. Louis, Missouri

V.C. CROWDER
Chicago, Illinois

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JJD:amb

2.

~~FRANK EVANS~~
~~Cleveland, Ohio~~

~~WARREN CHAPPEL (Phonetic)~~
~~Cleveland, Ohio~~

~~CLAUDIA GUES (Phonetic)~~
~~Cleveland, Ohio~~

~~JOSEPH T. JACKSON~~
~~New Rochelle, New York~~

~~B.F. MC LAURIN~~
~~New York, New York~~

~~MITCHELL ELLIS~~
~~New York, New York~~

~~HORACE SHEFFIELD~~
~~Detroit, Michigan~~

~~CALVIN SHERARD~~
~~Milwaukee, Wisconsin~~

~~THOMAS STARKS~~
~~St. Clairville, Ohio~~

~~CHARLES F. STREET~~
~~Youngstown, Ohio~~

~~L.B. THOMSON~~
~~Los Angeles, California~~

~~AGNES WILLIS~~
~~New York, New York~~

X

NEGRO
American
Laurin

Comm 1

VILL
prostitute

D.C

NY 100-153735

JJD:amb
3.

~~BOYD WILSON~~
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

~~TROY BRAILEY~~
Baltimore, Maryland

X
NEGRO American
Labor Council
Vice Presidents

NY T-7
September 18, 1967

C. New York Chapter Officers:

Officers of the New York NALC are as follows:

President
Vice President

~~MAURICE DOSWELL~~
~~JOE BROWN~~

NY T-7
September 18, 1967

D. Executive Board:

The following Communist Party (CP) members have been elected to the Executive Board of the New York NALC: *seen*

~~ARTHUR KNIGHT~~
~~LEO RABOUINE~~ *seen*

NY T-7
September 18, 1967

E. Membership:

Source stated that he learned that there are approximately 600 members of the NALC in the chapter and there are approximately 16 chapters throughout the United States. This source also believes that some chapters are in name only and membership in the NALC has been reduced.

X
NY T-7
September 18, 1967

NY 100-153735

JJD:amb

4.

~~SECRET~~

II. INTEREST OF THE CP IN THE NALC

>1
On March 20, 1967, JAMES TORMEY, New York State CP Labor Secretary, stated that the NALC must start activity in the building trades. ~~W~~

NY T-8
March 20, 1967

On April 3, 1967, a meeting of the New York District CP Board was held at Academy Hall, New York, New York. It was stated at this meeting that the NALC CP caucus should meet with the New York Harlem CP in order to get some coordination. It was mentioned that the NALC is not working for the poor people especially under the leadership of A. PHILIP RANDOLPH. AGNES WILLIS, who was present at this meeting, said that starting Wednesday, the NALC will be working everyday for the election of ADAM C. POWELL. ~~W~~

NY T-7
April 4, 1967

On April 5, 1967, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Section, Industrial Division, New York District CP, was held at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. LEO RABOUINE who was in attendance spoke on the accomplishments of the NALC and the efforts made by the NALC to secure employment for Negro truck drivers in the brewery industry. ~~W~~

NY T-3
April 6, 1967

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

JJD:amb

5.

On April 9, 1967, the Convention of the New York State CP Industrial Division was held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, 353 West 57th Street, New York, New York. JAMES TORMEY gave the main report and among other things stated that their work in the NALC must be regarded as one of the main forces to unite labor, civil rights, and the building of a Negro-Labor Alliance. *X* *W*

NY T-8
April 14, 1967

On April 11, 1967, a meeting of the CP Club of Local 1199, of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union, was held in the apartment of JOHN CATCH, [redacted] New York, New York. At this meeting a discussion was held concerning the NALC. It was mentioned that in line with the drive to increase membership in the NALC, efforts should be made to increase the number of members of Local 1199 in the NALC. *X* *W*

b6
b7c

NY T-3
April 13, 1967

On April 16, 1967, a meeting of the NALC CP caucus was held in the residence of AGNES WILLIS. Those CP members present were: *X* *W*

AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE
JOHN CATCH
JOE CHIMERY
MARILYN KNIGHT

LEO RABOUINE reported that the NALC worked every night on the election of ADAM C. POWELL. *X* *W*

NY T-7
April 17, 1967

NY 100-153735

JJD:amb
6.

A meeting of the New York State CP Board was held at Academy Hall, New York, New York, on May 2, 1967. At this meeting it was pointed out that AGNES WILLIS, who was in attendance at this meeting, was a national officer of the NALC and that the NALC does not tolerate CP members as officers. Therefore, it was stated that AGNES WILLIS should stay away from the headquarters of the New York State CP. *XW*

NY T-7
May 4, 1967

On May 16, 1967, a CP meeting took place at 151 West 16th Street, New York, New York. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, United States of America (USA); GEORGE MEYERS, Labor Secretary, CP, USA, and JAMES TORMEY, Secretary, CP, USA Trade Union Commission were among some of the CP members present. The group discussed the fact that the NALC was to hold a conference in Washington, D.C., May 26-28, 1967. It was decided that CP members from various CP Districts should attend the conference, split up and attend all caucuses. Each CP member attending should present the CP viewpoint whenever and wherever possible. AGNES WILLIS was to be part of a Sub-Committee to set up CP plans for the conference. She will arrive in Washington, D.C. first and will be the contact for CP members attending the conference. *XW*

NY T-2
May 18, 1967

On May 27, 1967, an NALC Convention was held in Washington, D.C., in the Hotel Americana International. LEO RABOVINE was the liaison man between the CP and the NALC. Among the CP people present were the following: *XW*

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JJD:amb

7.

LEO RABOUINE
ARTHUR KNIGHT >1
MARIAN KNIGHT >1
JAKE GREEN
JOHN CUTCH
AGNES WILLIS
GEORGE MEYERS >1

LEO RABOUINE was placed on the Education Committee; AGNES WILLIS on the Women's Labor Committee; JOHN CUTCH on the Poverty Committee; ARTHUR KNIGHT and JAKE GREEN on the Job Training Committee and GEORGE MEYERS was present as a member of the press. The CP seemed to have little influence over the Convention. *Xm*

NY T-7
May 31, 1967

The NALC held a National Economic Conference at the Hotel Americana, Washington, D.C., May 27-28, 1967. Approximately 175 people were in attendance. [Among those present were the following individuals known to be current CP members: *Xm*

GEORGE MEYERS
CP, USA Secretariat

JACOB GREEN
Chairman, CP of Maryland

CARL BLOICE
Official Representative of "The Worker"
in Washington, D.C.

"The Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper.

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JJD:amb

8.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CUTCH
Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS
LEO RABOUINE

Under the direction of AGNES WILLIS, the CP members present were broken up into different groups and were instructed by AGNES WILLIS to guide the discussion in the direction favored by the CP.

NY T-2

May 31, 1967

On May 31, 1967, a meeting of the NALC CP caucus was held in the home of ARTHUR KNIGHT. Those present were:

ARTHUR KNIGHT
MARIAN KNIGHT
AGNES WILLIS
GEORGE MEYERS

MEYERS said that the CP goes along with the program of the NALC and thinks it is doing a good job in organizing the working man.

NY T-7

June 5, 1967

Following the conclusion of the CP National Negro Commission meeting, held on June 13, 1967, at CP headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York, New York, JACOB GREEN said that he would like to investigate the discriminatory practices in labor unions and he wanted to force the AFL-CIO to speak out in favor of the United States Government Poverty Program.

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GREEN said that he wanted to build the NALC into a strong organization. He concluded there were a lot of unemployed young Negroes who would be suitable for membership. *DM*

NY T-2
June 18, 1967

On June 14, 1967, a meeting of the Miscellaneous Section, Industrial Division, New York District CP, was held at the Central Plaza Annex, 40 East 7th Street, New York, New York. JAMES TORMEY stated that the NALC is an excellent instrument to work through on both political as well as labor matters. *DM*

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NY T-3
June 15, 1967

On June 18, 1967, a conference of the Trade Union Commission of the Eastern Seaboard States of the CP, USA, was held at the Wellington Hotel, 55th Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York. GEORGE MEYERS, the CP National Labor Secretary, who gave the main report, spoke on the developments concerning Negro workers. He mentioned that there is an excellent possibility of building a new left in the trade union movement. He advised that the CP must fight for the CP legality in the trade union movement. *DM*

NY T-8
June 22, 1967

On June 24, 1967, a meeting of the New York State CP Negro Commission was held at 722 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. AGNES WILLIS gave a report on the NALC and also presented background information concerning the organization. She commented *DM*

NY 100-153735

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that the purpose of the NALC was to fight discrimination by government, business, and labor. She reported that it is the only Negro Labor Organization and is a bridge between labor and the Negro Peace movement. ~~W~~

NY T-7
June 27, 1967

On July 5, 1967, HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, in conversation with JACOB GREEN, Chairman of the CP of Maryland, and with several other CP members, read a statement about the various discriminatory practices against Negroes in industry, government and labor. In reply to this, JACOB GREEN said he was going to start action for the NALC in the Ohio area first and was going to contact NALC members in Youngstown, Ohio. WINSTON suggested additional areas such as Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. ~~W~~

NY T-2
August 10, 1967

On July 12, 1967, HENRY WINSTON stated that the CP leadership is concerned about building the NALC. He wants the CP members to become involved in building the NALC. WINSTON stated that the NALC should sponsor legislation that would develop training programs for Negro youth. ~~W~~

NY T-8
July 12, 1967

On August 6, 1967, a meeting of the CP caucus in the New York Chapter of the NALC was held at the residence of AGNES WILLIS, [REDACTED] Brooklyn, New York. AGNES WILLIS ~~W~~

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NY 100-153735

JJD:amb

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gave a report on the Negro Teachers Association in the Teachers Union in New York City. She mentioned that the Negro teachers were having problems in the Teachers Union. She suggested that LEO RABOUINE, who is Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the New York Chapter of the NALC, get in touch with leaders of the Negro Teachers to discuss their joining the NALC and probably working for the NALC in their union. WILLIS also discussed the possibility of having all CP members in the trade unions and in the peace movement join the NALC and for the CP members to get their friends and comrades to join the NALC. ~~W~~

NY T-8
August 7, 1967

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

1. National CORE

The Congress of Racial Equality will be referred to as CORE in this report unless reference is being made to a chapter of CORE. The designation then will be preceded by the name of the chapter.

A. Location

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated June 23, 1967, reflects that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, telephone number 281-9651.

B. Officers

The following national officers were elected at the 1967 National Convention of CORE held in Oakland, California, June 30 - July 4, 1967:

National Chairman	- WILFRED TIBBS USSERY, San Francisco
First Vice Chairman	- ARTHUR EVANS, Jr., Cleveland
Second Vice Chairman	- ROY INNIS*, New York
Secretary	- MARLENE WILSON, Columbus, Ohio
Treasurer	- ELIJAH TURNER*, Oakland

NY T-9
July 6, 1967

The National Director of CORE, FLOYD MC KISSICK, was elected by the National Action Council, which is the highest governing body of CORE.

NY T-10
July 10, 1967

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The re-election of WILFRED T. USSERY as National Chairman of CORE was being pushed by FLOYD MC KISSICK and MC KISSICK was able to elect the entire slate of officers who were favorable to him, thus assuring that MC KISSICK would remain the National Director of CORE.

NY T-11
July 6, 1967

LINCOLN OKVILLE

~~LYNCH~~

On June 12, 1967, LINCOLN ~~O~~ LYNCH*, advised SA JAMES D. BRODY that he is the Associate National Director of CORE, and that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York.

C. Membership

The "New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York City, issue of July 6, 1967, late city edition, page 1, reporting on the National Convention of CORE, held June 30 - July 4, 1967, reported that FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of CORE, stated that CORE membership was at a high of 100,000, an increase of nearly 20,000.

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper, published in Oakland, California, issue of July 5, 1967, reported that only 65 voting delegates attended the convention of the expected 400, signaling a sharp decline in CORE membership.

D. Chapters (Branches)

The "New York Post", a daily newspaper published in New York City, issue of June 19, 1967, late city edition, page 16, reported that LINCOLN LYNCH, CORE's Associate Director, said that "National CORE has only an office staff which coordinates funds and communications between the 214 branches throughout the country." LYNCH said that 25 of these branches are in New York State and 8 in New York City.

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On October 13, 1966, DON SMITH*, Public Relations Director, National CORE, 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York, advised SAs VINCENT J. ASCHERL and JAMES D. BRODY that he has no knowledge of any CP influence or control in CORE. SMITH further advised that, undoubtedly, when the various civil rights groups were just emerging some years ago to participate in the social revolution, many CP or CP oriented groups attempted infiltration into various civil rights groups. However, according to SMITH, these attempts were unsuccessful and today there is no known evidence of CP or other subversive influence.

2. Staten Island (SI) CORE

A. Location

SI CORE has no permanent headquarters. Meetings of SI CORE are held at the Markham Houses Community Center, Richmond Terrace and Broadway, West New Brighton Staten Island, New York, or at the home of HERBERT HINES, Jr., the Chairman of SI CORE, whose home is located at [REDACTED] Staten Island, New York.

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NY T-12
May 11, 1967

B. Officers

The following individuals are the officers of SI CORE:

Chairman - HERBERT HINES, Jr.
Vice Chairman - ERDINE ANTONSEN* 51

At the present time, no one holds the positions of Treasurer or Secretary of SI CORE.

NY T-12
May 11, 1967

C. Membership

There are only three to five active members of SI CORE. SI CORE has about 25 members known as Associate Members. The Associate Members pay \$5.00 a year dues, or a larger amount if they can afford it. One of the active members of SI CORE is Dr. ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY*, also known professionally as ~~DR~~

Elaine Allen - 26A - ~~SECRET~~

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E. Objectives

The "Oakland Tribune", issue of July 5, 1967, reported that winding up its National Convention in Oakland, CORE voted to amend its present constitution. It had read, "CORE is a national multi-racial membership organization". It was changed to read, "CORE is a mass membership organization for implementing black power for black people."

FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director, made it plain that he does not consider CORE a conventional civil rights organization. At a press conference following the convention's closing, MC KISSICK called CORE "an effective revolutionary movement, the common front for black people."

The "New York Times", issue of July 6, 1967, late city edition, page 1, in an article reporting on the National Convention of CORE in Oakland, California, reported that FLOYD B. MC KISSICK, National Director, of CORE, said that the convention had approved six programs for implementing black power. He said these programs were designed to develop political and economic power, build young militant leadership, develop consumer blocks, bring about better enforcement of Federal laws, improve the Negro's image of himself and give Negroes the right of self determination.

CORE's move to become a front for unifying Negroes was evident throughout the convention.

F. Information Concerning Communist Infiltration of CORE

Neither the Communist Party (CP) nor the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) were in evidence at the 1967 National Convention of CORE, held June 30 - July 4, 1967, and appeared to exert no influence over the convention.

NY T-10
July 10, 1967

NY T-9
July 6, 1967

NY T-11
July 6, 1967

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(5)

Dr. ELAINE ALLEN. Among the Associate Members of SI CORE are
GAIL SCHNEIDER* and ZEKOR ANTONSEN*, *SW*

NY T-12
March 29, 1967

D. Meetings

Meetings of SI CORE are scheduled for the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 8:30 p.m. More often than not, meetings have not been held on a regular basis. *SW*

NY T-12
May 11, 1967

Generally, about five members of SI CORE attend SI CORE meetings. These members include SI CORE Chairman HERBERT HINES, Jr., SI CORE Vice-Chairman ERDINE ANTONSEN, Dr. ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY, and MAX LE JOE. *SW*

NY T-12
May 11, 1967

E. Finances

A source made information available which reflected that

[REDACTED]
New York. *SI*

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NY T-13
March 10, 1967

NY T-13 no longer has custody of the basic documents from which the [REDACTED] information was obtained.

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The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The officer to be subpoenaed is Mr. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Staten Island, New York.

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3. Brooklyn CORE

A. Location

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, dated June 16, 1967, reflects that Brooklyn CORE is located at 1233 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, telephone number 857-9200.

B. Officers

The April 8, 1967, Brooklyn Edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper, reflected that OLIVER LEEDS is the Chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE and SONNY CARSON is Director of Community Relations. 11/

OLIVER LEEDS has been ousted from Brooklyn CORE.

NY T-14
June 5, 1967

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Other officers of the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE are as follows:

MAURICE FREDERICKS, Vice-Chairman
BONNIE HARMON, Treasurer
ISAIAH LEWIS, Director of Community Action
KAY FRANCES BETHEA, Financial Secretary
ANN LITTLEJOHN, Membership Chairman
SHARON GERSON, Secretary
JO ANN GRIECO, Corresponding Secretary
SANDRA PIERCE, Recording Secretary
EDWARD BARRETT, Chairman, Education Committee
MELVIN BETTY, Chairman, Legal Action Committee
LEROY AIKEN, Chairman, Employment Committee
CHARLES JENKINS, Chairman, Housing Committee
MARY PHEIFER, Chairman, Schools Committee

NY T-15
May 4, 1967

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NY 100-153735
(7)

C. Membership

The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE has approximately 200 members, about thirty five of whom are active. The Brooklyn Chapter of CORE members pay \$3.00 yearly dues.

NY T-16
February 23, 1967

Among the active members of this Chapter of CORE are the following:

JOHN MATTHEW GRAY* s/
SANDRA SABLER* s/
MARJORIE LEEDS* s/
JERRY COVICI* s/
HAZEL GRAY* s/
BETTY DUIMOVICH* s/
WILLIAM SULLIVAN*

NY T-16
February 23, 1967

Brooklyn CORE, the members of which are almost entirely Black Nationalists, want it to be entirely Negro and are trying to force the few whites who are in it, like JERRY COVICI and BETTY DUIMOVICH to get out of the organization.

NY T-14
June 5, 1967

4. New York - Harlem CORE

A. Location

The address telephone directory of the City of New York for the Borough of Manhattan, dated June 23, 1967, reflects a listing for the New York - Harlem Chapter of CORE, located at 307 West 125th Street, New York, New York, the telephone number being UN 4-8809.

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B. Officers

As of May, 1967, the following names were listed as officers of the New York - Harlem Chapter of CORE:

ROY INNIS, Chairman
WILBERT KIRBY, Vice-Chairman
SAMMY DOUGHTY, Membership Chairman
ROBERT HARRIS, Treasurer
ALICE SCOTT, Secretary

C. Membership

The "New York Post," late city edition of June 19, 1963, reported that LINCOLN LYNCH, CORE's Associate Director stated that HARLEM - CORE has 75 members and ROY INNIS is Chairman of Harlem - CORE.

5. Nassau County CORE

A. Miscellaneous

ROBERT MINTZ*, who resides at [redacted] Long Island, New York, and whose home telephone number is [redacted], is an active member of Nassau County CORE.

MCE TANDLER*, an attorney who resides in Great Neck, Long Island, New York, is not a member of CORE, however, he is Legal Counsel for Nassau County CORE.

NY T-17
April 3, 1967

6. Rockland County CORE

A. Officer

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT* is now the Chairman of the Rockland County Chapter of CORE.

NY T-18
April 14, 1967

NY 100-153735
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7. Suffolk County CORE

A. Officers

On April 6, 1967, Detective Sergeant WILLIAM MC BRIDE, Criminal Intelligence Unit, Suffolk County Police Department, Hauppauge, Long Island, New York, advised SA DANIEL F. O'CONNOR that the following are the new officers of the Suffolk County Chapter of CORE:

IRWIN QUINTYNE, Chairman

HAROLD TRENT*, Chairman of Employment Committee.

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National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)

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HOLLIS MOSHER a former member of the CP, USA New England District, advised on July 12, 1967, that at a picket line organized by the Greater Boston Spring Mobilization Committee" on July 11 1967, at the War Memorial Auditorium in Boston, Massachusetts, literature was distributed by two of the pickets to delegates attending the NAACP Convention then taking place in Boston. Included in the literature distributed was a throwaway addressed "to the delegates of the 59th Convention of the NAACP". The throwaway was dated July 1, 1967, and was signed WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary, National Negro Affairs Commission, CP, USA, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. This throwaway declared "The imperative need today continues to be for unity in the struggles for peace and equality of rights and opportunities in the light of their inseparable relation. With high hopes for a convention whose decisions will be consistent with this matter, we remain sincerely yours, William L. Patterson, Chairman, Claude Lightfoot, Secretary."

At a meetingst of a CP Club in Brooklyn, New York, held on May 16, 1967, TED BASSETT present at the meeting, announced that he was with the NAACP in Brooklyn, New York, and would attend the NAACP Convention scheduled for July 10-15, 1967, in Boston, Massachusetts. He urged as many as possible of NAACP members in the CP to attend the convention and to talk to the greatest number of NAACP delegates on the peace issue. ~~W~~

(NY T-14 , 5/67)

A circular available on August 4, 1967, at CP, USA Headquarters, 23 West 26th Street, New York City was dated July 31, 1967, and was addressed "to all district organizers, leaders and activists," from Negro Affairs Commission". The topic of the circular was "Boston Convention NAACP". It was signed "WILLIAM L. PATTERSON for the Commission". In this circular ~~W~~

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WILLIAM PATTERSON analyzes the proceedings of the Boston Convention NAACP and sets forth general CP policy with reference to the NAACP. It is noted that PATTERSON described as the "positive aspects" of the Convention the "peace caucus activities ; (2) the demands for democratization of organization; (3) growing youth militancy". ~~W~~

PATTERSON summarizes the CP position as follows: "activities in NAACP still an imperative. Efforts to clarify inseparable relation of war abroad to internal disturbances should be increased. Every possible effort should be made to reconcile position of NAACP with that of militant youth. ~~W~~

"Conclusion: NAACP Convention reveals possibilities for intensified ideological and organizational work in that body. ~~W~~

(NY T-5 8/4/67)

JAMES MARSH on July 9, 1967, distributed a mimeographed throwaway entitled "The NAACP Needs to Get in Step". This distribution was made at a CP, USA youth meeting held July 9, 1967. The throwaway alleged that the "NAACP no longer represents the black people because of her ties with an administration that is supporting a war which is killing predominantly non-white men....We (concerned members of the NAACP) feel that now is the time for the NAACP to get in step with the needs and moods of the black people". The throwaway is signed, "Concerned Members of the NAACP, care of JIM MARSH, [redacted] Brooklyn, New York." ~~W~~

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(NY T-19 8/2/67)

NY 100-153735

TED BASSETT S1

TED BASSETT is a current member of the Sixth Assembly District Club, Kings County Communist Party. ~~W~~

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON S1

(NY T-14 5/19/67)

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON is honorary Chairman of the New York District CP ~~(S)~~ (U)

(NY T-7 6/22/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT S1

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was elected a member of the National Committee CP, USA at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22-26, 1966. ~~W~~

(NY T-14 6/29/66)

JAMES MARSH S1

JAMES MARSH was in attendance at the 18th National Convention, CP, USA held at Webster Hall, New York City, June 22-26, 1966. ~~W~~

(NY T-20 6/66)

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1.

Southern Christian Leadership Conferences
New York Affiliation

The Southern Christian Leadership Conferences will be abbreviated by the initials SCLC. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. is the President of the SCLC which has headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

The advisors of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. who reside in the New York City area are STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL.

NY T- 21

March and April, 1966

On March 25, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON were in conference on that date. Their conference concerned matters pertinent to the SCLC.

LEVISON was very concerned about KING's involvement in anti-Viet Nam war activities, and in particular the effect it will have on the SCLC. LEVISON did not mind KING's decision to participate in the April 15, 1967 anti-war demonstration to be held in New York City outside the United Nations Headquarters. In elaborating, LEVISON pointed out that the SCLC had to bear in mind that in the fund raising letters which it had sent out, no mention was ever made of the peace issue and no request was made for money for peace activities. LEVISON was of the opinion that KING would be asked by the people why this had not been done.

KING was of the opinion that something should be said to SCLC contributors explaining that his involvement in peace activities was a matter of personal conscience on his part and that as an organization, the SCLC is basically committed to civil rights activities, and that it does not not use any of its funds for peace activities.

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LEVISON was in agreement with KING's suggestion and commented that contributors to the SCLC had not fallen off as a consequence of KING's recent stands on the Viet Nam war. LEVISON's apprehension over KING's decision to get involved was not due to any specific criticism or loss of funds but instead was anticipating future complaints. LEVISON pointed out that their fund raising activities are for civil rights and not for peace activities. It was his feeling that a fraud would be committed if some explanation was not made to contributors. LEVISON agreed to handle the matter himself thereby relieving KING of the responsibilities inherent to such a task.

LEVISON inquired of KING, if he had been told about a letter which JOAN DAVES, KING's literary representative, had received from NORMAN COUSINS, the Editor of the "Saturday Review", pointing out that this publication would not run any of KING's articles or any of the SCLC's material since KING and his organization had become active in the anti-war demonstrations. COUSINS said the name of KING and the SCLC would be "mud" within six months, therefore, it would not be profitable to run any of their articles. KING commented that he had sent ANDREW YOUNG, the Executive Director of the SCLC, to see COUSINS to explain the positions of KING and the SCLC. LEVISON wanted to know if COUSINS changed his opinion after being informed that it was a matter of conscience on KING's part which had changed his position on the war in Viet Nam. COUSINS position was such that he felt that peace demonstrations were "Hate America" forces and that they would end up doing more harm than good and that they would bring about a climate that would really call for more escalation than de-escalation. LEVISON was of the opinion that NORMAN COUSINS had always been very much in the right wing of the peace movement.

Another matter considered by LEVISON and KING was the SCLC's program in Chicago. It was LEVISON who brought up what he described as the housing proposition and in that remarked that

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he had informed CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, (Chicago Attorney and advisor to KING) that he would contribute \$7,500 and another \$1,000 toward the expenses incident to the program. The expenses, LEVISON commented, already amounted to over \$4,000 and he did not see any possibility of them decreasing in the future. The one thing about the program which bothers LEVISON is the lack of competence of the people who are administering the program. Consequently, he felt a very serious responsibility to the businessman of Chicago who have put their money in the venture. LEVISON advised KING to explain the tasks inherent to these men and to get their word they were doing this voluntarily.

KING stated he had already contacted the men who have a possible interest in the Chicago project and came away with their support after he told them that their risks were minimized. After learning this, LEVISON was incensed that KING had assured them of such a thing. He inquired as to whom KING has relied upon as his economic advisors, and after learning that CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE had been consulted, commented that he knows nothing about economics.

It was KING's impression that all the Chicago business investors had agreed to stay with the project and had unanimously agreed with the idea of 6% interest, but what is actually needed to get the project under way, according to KING is \$25,000 to \$30,000. LEVISON expressed pessimism but agreed to leave a certain amount of money in the project because he is willing to risk it in order to do something constructive.

KING wanted to know if LEVISON would be able to attend the forthcoming meeting of the SCLC board. LEVISON was not certain that he would since he was away for a couple of weeks during which time his personal business suffered considerably.

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KING informed LEVISON of a meeting which he, KING, had attended in Atlanta, Georgia, during March, 1967 during which time he put on paper, the kind of structure the SCLC should have. It was KING's impression that the executive staff of the SCLC received his recommendations very enthusiastically. In elaborating, KING mentioned that he was trying to get an executive director for the Chicago operation and TY ROGERS as director of affiliates and JOSEPH LOWERY as executive secretary.

LEVISON and KING ended their conference with LEVISON's reassurance that KING was taking the right stand on the Viet Nam war.

On March 27, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON and JOAN DAVES were in conference on that date. The following was what transpired during that conference:

DAVES pointed out that with regard to KING's latest book, various chapters were sent out to magazines including "The Saturday Evening Post", but none agreed to publish. It was KING's decision to publish a book and not to try to get another magazine to publish his works. His decision was on advice from LEVISON that he should not try to get his book printed in magazine installments since it was his opinion that the time is not right for this kind of book.

Following their conference with JOAN DAVES, LEVISON and KING met together during which time they discussed the whole question as to how to approach foundations for money grants in light of KING's stand on Viet Nam. Both men agreed that they might not be able to get the support of the foundations, but instead of having to rely on the foundations, they should think of other avenues through which they could get funds for SCLC and for KING personally. They decided that they should hold a

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meeting in New York City on Tuesday, April 4, 1967 to discuss this matter. Among those expected to attend this meeting were HARRY WACHTEL and CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE.

It was also revealed that on the same date, after the New York meeting of April 4, 1967, KING would address a meeting in the Riverside Church, New York City, to neutralize any adverse criticism he might receive for having agreed to participate in the march against the war in Viet Nam scheduled for April 15, 1967 sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam.

NY T-21
March 29, 1967

On March 31, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER KING decided to hold a meeting in New York City to discuss details concerning a fund raising meeting for the SCLC to take place in New York City on April 4, 1967 in KING's hotel suite in the Americana Hotel, commencing at 10:00 a.m. and ending at 5:00 p.m. LEVISON stated that ADELE KANTOR, Special Funds Raiser and Head of SCLC's New York Office, should be present at that meeting.

NY T-21
April 5, 1967

On April 5, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON and ALICE LOEWI, a friend and former business associate of LEVISON were in conference on that date. It was during that conference that they discussed MARTIN LUTHER KING's speech of the previous night in the Riverside Church, New York City, when he urged everyone in the country to become conscientious objectors to military service. LOEWI thought KING's remarks were terrific and thought LEVISON

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had written his speech. LEVISON denied he had but was certain that ANDREW YOUNG had written it for KING. LEVISON acknowledged that he had spent the entire day of April 4 with KING, but that he did not attend the affair at the church.

In reply to a question from LOEWI as to how KING's spirits were, LEVISON stated that they were fine now that his conscience is clear. LEVISON stated that he is not in complete agreement with KING on the tactics KING has been using and feels that KING tends to be "too far out on many things". In elaborating, LEVISON was of the opinion that KING should not ask everyone to be a conscience objector because people do not want to go to jail. Instead of people resorting to such tactics, it was LEVISON's opinion that they should be more effective fighting in a political way.

Another example of poor tactics by KING according to LEVISON is a plan advocated by KING to get a thousand people in America to go to Hanoi and stand on the bridges, thereby resulting in a cessation of the bombing. If KING decides to do such a thing, LEVISON is of the opinion that it would really work because Americans do not want to "bomb Dr. KING".

NY T-21

April 6, 1967

On April 5, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with a unknown male and disclosed the fact that he, LEVISON had been in contact with Governor ROCKEFELLER of New York and that they discussed negotiations that were in progress between the Rockefeller Institute in South America and the Venezuelan Government.

According to LEVISON, after he and ROCKEFELLER had ended their business discussions, ROCKEFELLER asked him to arrange a meeting with MARTIN LUTHER KING so that he, ROCKEFELLER,

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could talk to him about his, KING's, stand on Viet Nam. ROCKEFELLER, according to LEVISON, is in subh disagreement with KING, that he feels he must talk to him.

It was LEVISON's feeling that ROCKEFELLER's request was a real break, since KING had mentioned on April 4, 1967 that he would like to confer with Governor ROCKEFELLER about the situation in South America. KING, LEVISON added, believed that South America will be the next Viet Nam, and therefore, wants to advise ROCKEFELLER as to what action he should take to thwart it. LEVISON concluded his contact by informing the unknown male that he would get in touch with KING to determine when the meeting with Governor ROCKEFELLER could be arranged.

NY T-21

April 7, 1967

On April 6, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL met in New York City to discuss KING's speech at the Riverside Church, New York City on April 4, 1967.

WACHTEL thought the text of KING's speech was solid and wants it printed for distribution. LEVISON felt the speech was too adverse for many Negroes and it did not constitute the widest appeal. KING, LEVISON feels, should not have spoke from the point of view of a Viet Nam peasant. It was LEVISON's belief that ANDREW YOUNG wrote KING's speech, but WACHTEL believes the speech was written by some professor at Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia. WACHTEL felt the section of the speech about this country acting like Germany acted in the last war offended many people. LEVISON agreed and commented KING should realize he is dealing with the State Department and the Pentagon and not with some stupid sheriff and that if he did get people to stand on the bridges in Viet Nam, they would not

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be bombed, but instead, there would be an invasion of Viet Nam which KING would be responsible for.

In regard to KING's scheduled appearance before the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam on April 15, 1967, LEVISON is unenthusiastic since he does not feel that KING can capture that audience. WACHTEL mentioned in closing, that KING will meet with Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER of New York on April 22, 1967 or April 24, 1967, to discuss the Viet Nam position of KING.

NY T-21
April 10, 1967

On April 6, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON told JOAN DAVES that MARTIN LUTHER KING will change his emphasis from peace in Viet Nam to the Chicago action campaign after the middle of April, 1967. LEVISON said that a meeting dealing with the tactics of this change will be held in Atlanta, Georgia in the near future.

NY T-21
April 10, 1967

On April 8, 1967, HARRY WACHTEL and STANLEY LEVISON in New York City conferred about MARTIN LUTHER KING's position on Viet Nam. LEVISON felt that a question and answer pamphlet taken from KING's speeches should be made in order to clarify KING's position and to give a cohesive logical exposition of this position.

NY T-21
April 11, 1967

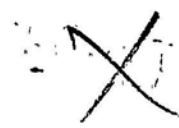
On April 8, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON and MARTIN LUTHER

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KING were in contact on that date. LEVISON indicated that KING's speech of April 4, 1967 was not good in that it attempted to cover too much ground, was not too well thought out and was unbalanced in that it did not appeal to the average person. KING answered that although he did not write the speech, he concurred with it and did not believe that he would change it even now that he had been criticized for it by "The New York Times" and the "Washington Post". KING feels that he had a duty to make the speech in order to fulfill his role as a "morally wise man". LEVISON suggested a full-page advertisement in the "New York Times, Sunday Edition" in order to clarify KING's position and to answer KING's enemies and critics. KING felt that this was an excellent idea.

NY T-21
April 11, 1967

On April 9, 1967, HARRY WACHTEL and STANLEY LEVISON conferred in New York City concerning the speech that MARTIN LUTHER KING is to deliver on April 15, 1967 in New York City. The speech will combine both KING's speech in Los Angeles and his speech of April 4 at New York City and will be written by WACHTEL and LEVISON on Monday, April 10, 1967.

NY T-21
April 11, 1967

On April 9, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING, HARRY WACHTEL and STANLEY LEVISON were in conference to discuss KING's position on the Viet Nam situation. All agreed to the issuance of a question and answer pamphlet entitled "Doctor KING Speaks on the War in Viet Nam." or something similar. In addition, a full-page advertisement will run in the "New York Times".

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These will make the point that KING does not consider this a racist war and that civil rights can be met while the war is going on.

WACHTEL asked KING if he would like to be Chairman of a group called "Clergy and Laymen concerned about Viet Nam." KING said he would be delighted even though he may not be able to devote full time to the organization. WACHTEL and LEVISON also urged KING to contemplate seeking an audience with the Pope. Toward this end, LEVISON urged KING to begin corresponding with the Pope. KING inquired as to whether it would be advisable for him to introduce CASSIUS CLAY, the well-known prize fighter at a rally on April 15, 1967. LEVISON stated that this would not be a good idea and counselled against it.

NY T-21
April 11, 1967

 On April 11, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING met with STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, ANDREW YOUNG and TOM OFFENBERGER, the SCLC Public Relations man. Their conference concerned an attack made against KING by the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), arising from a speech by KING on April 4, 1967. It was during the speech that KING urged Negroes to become conscientious objectors to the war in Viet Nam.

LEVISON, WACHTEL and OFFENBERGER agreed to compose separate statements and give them to KING's personal secretary. Upon receiving statements, KING and YOUNG agreed to assemble a statement from the three and then deliver a statement to the press on April 12, 1967 at Los Angeles, California.

The statements to be made by KING would only answer

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the allegations made by the NAACP but would also answer a critical statement made by New York Senator JACOB JAVITS. KING said that JAVITS accused him of trying to fuse the civil rights movement with the anti-Viet Nam movement.

NY T-21
April 12, 1967

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On April 12, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING was in conference on that date with the following individuals: HARRY BELAFONTE, prominent entertainer, HARRY WACHTEL, STANLEY LEVINSON, ANDREW YOUNG and CLEVELAND ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65 of the Wholesale-Retail Store Workers of America.

The following is a resume of what transpired:

KING prefaced his remarks by commenting that a campaign is underway to undermine his leadership in Negro communities, because of his stand on Vietnam. KING had in mind the criticism of Doctor RALPH BUNCHE, United States representative to the United Nations (UN), who reported to the press on April 12, 1967, that KING should not try to lead both the civil rights movement and the crusade against the war.

ANDREW YOUNG reported that BUNCHE had agreed to meet with Doctor BENJAMIN SPOCK and KING following Saturday's (April-15, 1967) march at the UN.

With regard to the criticism from BUNCHE, BELAFONTE remarked BUNCHE had never made a contribution to the civil rights struggle. As to the NAACP's criticism of KING, BELAFONTE said ROY WILKINS of the NAACP recently received an award from Secretary of State DEAN RUSK which accounts for the fact that they are in agreement. LEVINSON commented that he was not in agreement that Saturday's event is the answer for KING. It is his belief that the press will handle the event in the same manner they handled other Negro reactions, but LEVINSON said that Saturday would not be KING's only chance to speak. It was his belief that Saturday's demonstration will be composed of 90 per cent white people and, therefore, KING's advisers must insure Negro community support for KING. LEVINSON urged that a newspaper advertisement be

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run following Saturday's demonstration, asking whether KING can be active in the peace fight.

Contrary to the opinions of his advisers, KING thought Saturday would be most important since it will be the largest peace demonstration in the country. WACHTEL agreed, but cautioned KING not to rely on Saturday's demonstration as his opportunity to oppose the war since many people will not respond due to the "red baiting atmosphere". KING, in trying to suggest ways to bring about harmony among Negroes, said he would try to meet with A. PHILIP RANDOLPH, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro leaders to explain his position. He reiterated his belief that the criticism of him is an effort to get him and to undermine him and offered proof of this by pointing to criticism of him, whereas no Negro will attack New York Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

WACHTEL, in agreeing with KING's conclusions, said that many even pull "J. EDGAR HOOVER's old stuff" out of the bottom of the bag.

The conference ended with an agreement to meet again on Saturday night, April 15, 1967, in BELAFONTE's house and that KING should confer with Doctor BUNCHE and A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

NY T-21
April 14, 1967

On April 12, 1967, MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVINSON privately conferred and discussed KING's chances of success on April 15, 1967.

KING's speech to be delivered at the UN on Saturday, April 15, 1967, was discussed in detail, particularly the length of it. LEVINSON advised KING to cut out the parts dealing with history, defense and the UN. KING agreed and asked LEVINSON to prepare a paragraph stating that many people feel the United States

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should unilaterally withdraw from Vietnam and that this would cause no damage to the United States' position and would, in fact, heighten the prestige of the United States.

LEVINSON advised KING to retain the part of the speech which stated that 15 million Americans oppose the war, in addition to those who are half-hearted about United States' involvement.

In trying to arrive at a decision as to what course KING should follow after Saturday, April 15, 1967, LEVINSON advised him to unite with people who have been isolated following their criticism of the United States, so that he would be aligned with those who have power and who make a defense rather than be aligned with a fringe element as he is now. LEVINSON told KING that KING's position is so far advanced that he has isolated himself now in the same way that PAUL ROBESON's pro-Soviet position has isolated him.

NY T-21

April 14, 1967

On April 13, 1967, STANLEY LEVINSON and MARTIN LUTHER KING were in contact and they discussed the progress that LEVINSON was making in the writing of the speech that KING will deliver on April 15, 1967, when he addresses a gathering at the UN which is being sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. LEVINSON discussed part of the speech with KING, which KING enthusiastically accepted. The part of the speech discussed was as follows:

"Many sincere people argue that we should withdraw unilaterally and I (KING) understand the logic of their position. I understand that when France withdrew from Algeria, she benefited not only the Algerians, but herself. France earned far more prestige from withdrawal than she might have gained from total victory, but France was fighting in Algeria for years before her people learned that this way out was honorable. The majority of Americans have not yet learned this lesson. Realism compels us to look for a program they

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can support and which can end the fighting. I think there is such a program--I believe almost the majority of the Americans want the bombings to cease. Let us demand insistently that our government honor Hanoi's promise to negotiate if the bombings cease."

KING told LEVINSON that that part of the speech was written in a very beautiful style and disclosed he will use it without any change whatsoever.

LEVINSON was of the opinion that KING should get a sampling of Negro feeling and suggested he get a private poll taken to prove that a majority of Negroes want the war to end. KING was agreeable to the suggestion, prompting LEVINSON to promise that he would consider how to raise the necessary funds for such a venture.

NY T-21
April 14, 1967

On April 19, 1967, STANLEY LEVINSON and HARRY WACHTEL were in conference that day and WACHTEL indicated that he would like to ascertain from LEVINSON if MARTIN LUTHER KING had agreed to run for president of the United States. WACHTEL had learned that the Women Strike for Peace group was to meet on April 19, 1967 for the purpose of preparing a pamphlet announcing a ticket with MARTIN LUTHER KING for President and Doctor BENJAMIN SPOCK for Vice President of the United States. WACHTEL had received information that Doctor SPOCK said that he would run with MARTIN LUTHER KING for President of the United States on an independent ticket and that the plans for this were formulated at a meeting on April 15, 1967.

LEVINSON denied that such a plan was decided upon, but that SPOCK did want a ticket of KING and himself. LEVINSON was sure that KING had not agreed to

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run with Doctor SPOCK for the Presidency of the United States. Both WACHTEL and LEVINSON agreed that KING should not agree at this time to make a run for the Presidency.

NY T-21
April 20, 1967

On April 21, 1967, STANLEY LEVINSON and MARTIN LUTHER KING discussed the fact that KING had recently been confined to a hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, for several days for observation. KING stated that as far as he knows his health is good. LEVINSON said he is in the process of preparing an SCLC appeal letter and wanted to get KING's approval to include in the letter a statement on KING's position on the Vietnam war. The statement which LEVINSON will prepare will note that fair-minded whites who disagree with KING on the peace issue would punish Negroes by cutting off their support to civil rights groups.

KING and LEVINSON then took up by CASSIUS CLAY controversy. LEVINSON recommended that KING issue the following statement in light of CLAY's decision not to become a member of the Armed Forces: "that he (KING) had urged Negroes to become conscientious objectors. Therefore, he applauded CLAY; that many more Negroes see the war as a myth; that CLAY acted on religious grounds; and lastly that as an athlete, CLAY was taking the stand because of his belief and not because he was losing money.

NY T-21
April 25, 1967

On April 24, 1967, STANLEY LEVINSON related to ADELE KANTER what he had learned during his one day trip to the headquarters of the SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia. According to him, KING said that he did not want to be President of the United States, but wanted to

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be the conscience of politicians. However, LEVINSON stated KING inserted into his press statement that if the war in Vietnam escalates further, there may very well be a fundamental political realignment. LEVINSON said that KING discussed an article that appeared in the "New York Post", which considered the possibility of political realignment as a result of the Vietnam War. LEVINSON stated that KING told him that he never wants to be President of this country, but that he advised KING that if the day should ever come when he runs for president, it would be better for him to have a man such as JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH, former Ambassador to India, and now a Harvard University professor, as a running mate, rather than Doctor BENJAMIN SPOCK, the noted pediatrician.

NY T- 21

April 27, 1967

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GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS

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sl
ERDINE ANTONSEN

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, in Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. At this meeting, ERDINE ANTONSEN was named Chairman and Treasurer of this club. ~~sw~~

NY T-22
January 13, 1967

sl
ZEKOR ANTONSEN

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, in Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. ZEKOR ANTONSEN, husband of ERDINE ANTONSEN, is a member of this club. ~~sw~~

NY T-22
January 13, 1967

✓
DEBBIE BELL

BELL is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. ~~sw~~

NY T-23
January 13, 1967

CARL BLOICE

BLOICE is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. ~~sw~~

NY T-23
January 13, 1967

STOKLEY CARMICHAEL

The April, May and June, 1966, issue of

- 51 ~~SECRET~~

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"Rights," a self-described publication of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC), states that at the annual meeting of the National Council of the ECLC, which was held in New York City on April 23, 1966, "STOKLEY CARMICHAEL", organization executive, Atlanta, was elected a member of the National Council of the ECLC.

A characterization of the ECLC is attached.

JERALD MICHAEL COVICI 51

On May 27, 1963, the source advised that JERRY COVICI attended a forum sponsored by the Brighton Beach CP Club, held on May 26, 1963, at 3200 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on the Mc Carran Act. *SW*

NY T-7
May 27, 1963

ELIZABETH DUIMOVICH 51
also known as Betty Duimovich

BETTY DUIMOVICH attended a meeting of the Kings County CP Council held on March 19, 1966, in Brooklyn, New York. *SW*

NY T-8
March 24, 1966

EARL DURHAM

DURHAM is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. *SW*

NY T-23
January 13, 1967

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HAZEL FRANCES GRAY 31

TIM ADAMS, a leader in the Camden County, New Jersey CP, stated prior to July 12, 1954, that HAZEL GRAY was a member of the CP. ~~SW~~

NY T-24
July 12, 1954

On November 25, 1960, it had come to the source's attention that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT had mentioned that he wanted to use HAZEL GRAY and her husband, JOHN GRAY, in the Kings County CP organization. According to the source, LIGHTFOOT highly recommended the GRAYS. ~~SW~~

NY T-25
November 25, 1960

"The Worker", May 1, 1960, page MW2, identified CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT as a National Vice-Chairman of the CP, USA.

JOHN MATTHEW GRAY 51

JOHN GRAY was active in the CP during the period 1938-1939 ~~(u)~~

NY T-26
January 18, 1963

ROY INNIS

On November 17, 1964, the source advised that the Harlem Freedom Forum* held an open forum on November 15, 1964, at 854 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York, New

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York. Source stated that ROY INNIS of CORE spoke at this forum on the results of the recent election.

NY T-27
November 17, 1964

On May 26, 1966, source advised that the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU) sponsored "Malcolm X Day", which took place on May 19, 1966, in the Skyline Ballroom of the Hotel Theresa, New York, New York. Source further advised that ROY INNIS of Harlem CORE was among those who took part in the "Malcolm X Day" program.

NY T-27
May 26, 1966

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A CP functionary has described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist.

NY T-23
February 12, 1966

MARJORIE ANSORGE LEEDS

On June 29, 1961, MARJORIE LEEDS attended a street meeting which was sponsored by the Kings County CP at DeKalb and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, New York.

NY T-25
July 5, 1961

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OLIVER LEEDS 51

On October 21, 1964, the source advised that during a meeting of the Press Club, Kings County CP (KCCP), held on October 13, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York, LEO RABOUINE, a member of this club, was overheard to say that OLIVER LEEDS had "once been a Party member and no longer was" ~~SW~~

NY T-8
October 21, 1964

On November 10, 1964, source further advised that OLIVER LEEDS, from the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE, was one of the speakers at a forum sponsored by the Crown Heights and Bedford Stuyvesant Clubs, KCCP, held on October 31, 1964, in Brooklyn, New York. ~~SW~~

NY T-8
November 10, 1964

STANLEY LEVISON 51

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA, in July, 1963. [In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism] ~~SW~~

NY T-23
April, 1964

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CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

NY T-4
June 29, 1966

LINCOLN ORVILLE LYNCH

On October 21, 1962, source furnished information that the name of Mr. LINCOLN LYNCH, [redacted], West Hempstead, New York, was maintained by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated,* 799 Broadway, New York, New York, as a probable subscriber to the magazine "Freedomways" (S)W

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NY T-28
October 21, 1962

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, is contained in the Appendix attached hereto. The magazine "Freedomways" is mentioned in this characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated. The American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) is also mentioned in the characterization of Freedomways Associates, Incorporated.

✓ A characterization of AIMS is contained in the Appendix section attached hereto.

ROBERT FRANCIS MINTZ

On October 4, 1943, the source advised that ROBERT F. MINTZ had been made a member of the State Bureau of the CP of Connecticut (S)W

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on October 3, 1943. Source further advised that MINTZ attended a CP Labor Committee meeting on March 28, 1944. Source stated that MINTZ attended the state meeting of the Communist Political Association (CPA), Bridgeport, Connecticut, on June 3, 1945. ~~SECRET~~ *QW*

NY T-29
October 4, 1943

The CPA has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1948, the source advised that MINTZ was a member of a CP Club in Chicago, Illinois. On April 14, 1949, source further advised that MINTZ was still a CP member in Chicago. *QW*

NY T-30
1948

On June 14, 1946, source advised that MINTZ attended a Board Meeting at the Hartford, Connecticut CP Headquarters and source in 1946 also advised that MINTZ attended several meetings of the Industrial Concentration Branch of the Hartford CP from May to December, 1946. *QW*

NY T-29
June 14, 1946

ELAINE OBRINSKY

On October 30, 1953, the source advised that as of October 30, 1953, ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of *QW*

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the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana.
Some of the meetings of this group were
held in ELAINE OBRINSKY's home. ~~SW~~

NY T-31
October 30, 1953

WILLIAM OBRINSKY 51

As of April, 1954, WILLIAM OBRINSKY was
a dues paying member of the CP, USA. ~~SW~~

NY T-31
April 14, 1954

The "Staten Island Advance", a Staten
Island daily community newspaper, in its
issue of December 14, 1962, carried an
article entitled, "Obrinsky Takes the
Fifth in Probe of Red Links". Accord-
ing to this article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY
appeared as a witness at a subcommittee
hearing of the House on Un-American
Activities held in Washington, D.C.,
on December 13, 1962. The article stated
that WILLIAM OBRINSKY "declined to tell
House probers whether he is now, or has
ever been a member of the CP". Accord-
ing to the article, WILLIAM OBRINSKY
"invoked the fifth amendment more than
30 times in declining to answer all
committee questions."

WILLIAM PATTERSON 51

WILLIAM PATTERSON was elected to the National
Committee, CP, USA, during a meeting of the ~~SW~~

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National Committee held in New York, New York,
on December 3-8, 1966. ~~AM~~

NY T-32
December 9, 1966

SANDRA SABLER 51

AARON COHEN, a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised in 1962 and 1963, that SANDRA SABLER attended numerous affairs of the Advance Youth Organization (AYO)* and Burning Issues,* including city board meetings, in 1962 and 1963.

GAIL SCHNEIDER 51

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, in Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. GAIL SCHNEIDER is a member of this club. ~~AM~~

NY T-22
January 13, 1967

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT 51

On January 12, 1962, source advised that at a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT was one of the members present. ~~AM~~

NY T-33
January 12, 1962

On November 14, 1962, source advised that on November 13, 1962, SCOTT met in Nyack, New York, with IRVING POTASH of the National ~~AM~~

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Office, CP, USA, and several other CP members. Source further advised that at this meeting a draft of a new program for a reorganized CP National Railroad Group was read and discussed. SCOTT stated at this meeting that he did not have enough seniority to go back into railroad employment, but would work with the railroad group as much as possible. *SW*

NY T-33
November 14, 1962

On August 28, 1962, source advised that IRVING POTASH, as of August, 1962, was Labor Secretary of the CP, USA. *SW*

NY T-23
August 28, 1962

DON SMITH

On November 16, 1964, source advised that on November 12, 1964, a fund raising affair for the "People's World" ("PW") was held at 1251 South St. Andrews Place, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that speakers at this affair told of the work of the "PW" and its staff and urged those present to support the paper. *SW*

DON SMITH gave greetings to those present from CORE. *SW*

NY T-34
November 16, 1964

The "PW" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

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On December 18, 1964, source advised that DON SMITH, [redacted], Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the "PW", which subscription was to expire on December 19, 1965. *SW*

NY T-34
December 18, 1964

On September 3, 1965, source advised that DON SMITH, [redacted] Los Angeles, California, had a yearly subscription to the "PW", which subscription was to expire on September 4, 1966. *SW*

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NY T-34
September 3, 1965

On April 5, 1965, source advised that on March 27, 1965, the Los Angeles Committee For Protection of Foreign Born* (LACFPB) held their 15th Annual Conference at 118 North Larchmont Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. Source further advised that DON SMITH was one of the speakers at this conference and SMITH told briefly of the recently held civil rights demonstrations in Selma and Birmingham, Alabama. Source further stated that SMITH also urged the LACFPB to participate in civil rights activity and to help in any way to support the civil rights movement. *SW*

NY T-34
April 5, 1965

On June 18, 1965, source advised that on June 13, 1965, the LACFPB held their 15th *SW*

NY 100-153735

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Annual Festival of Nationalities at 330
South Ford Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.
DON SMITH was among those in attendance at
this Festival, which is held each year to
raise funds for the work of the LACFPB. *QW*

NY T-34
June 18, 1965

WILLIAM SULLIVAN

On November 3, 1966, WILLIAM SULLIVAN was
observed by sources distributing campaign
literature for HERBERT APTHEKER*, Congressional
Candidate for the 12th Congressional District
in Brooklyn, New York. *QW*

NY T-35
November 5, 1966

On March 7, 1967, a membership meeting of the
6th Assembly District Club, Kings County CP,
was held from 8:30 p.m. to 11:45 p.m. in
apartment 17-E, 29 Moore Street, Brooklyn,
New York. At this meeting, one of the speakers
advised that SULLIVAN had been invited to this
meeting, but SULLIVAN could not attend because
he was helping the Brooklyn Chapter of CORE
move its headquarters. This speaker further
added that SULLIVAN had been studying the
CP, USA; Draft Program.

NY T-16
March 8, 1967

HERBERT APTHEKER >|

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National *QW*

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Committee of the CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City. *QW*

NY T-36
June 30, 1966

MOE LOUIS TANDLER 91

"Newsday", a Nassau County daily newspaper, issue of April 21, 1964, reported MOE TANDLER had represented the Queens, Bronx and Brooklyn Chapters of the Congress of Racial Equality at a meeting with Queens District Attorney FRANK D. O'CONNOR about a traffic "stall-in" at the World's Fair on April 22, 1964. O'CONNOR had obtained a court order against this stall-in and was urging the CORE leaders to call it off. The article reflected these leaders rejected O'CONNOR's pleas.

A meeting of the Nassau County Communist Party Board was held on June 24, 1964, at 93 Fairview Avenue, Great Neck, Long Island, NY, with WILLIAM ALBERTSON being the principal speaker. MOE TANDLER was in attendance at this meeting. *QW*

NY T-37
August 27, 1964

In January, 1964, WILLIAM ALBERTSON was New York State Organizational Secretary..

NY T-38
January, 1964

JAMES TORMEY 91

JAMES TORMEY is a CP, New York *QW*

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District functionary in charge
of Trade Union activities. ~~W~~

NY T-7
April 25, 1966

HAROLD TRENT S |

HAROLD TRENT was a new recruit in the CP and he was present at a meeting of the Hollis Club, Queens County CP, on May 31, 1960. ~~W~~

NY T-39
June 3, 1960

HAROLD TRENT was transferred from the Hollis CP Club to the Industrial Division of the CP. ~~W~~

NY T-39
November 16, 1960

HENRY WINSTON S |

"The New York Times" March 16, 1967,
identified HENRY WINSTON as the
National Chairman of the CP, USA.

ELIJAH TURNER

✓ A source advised on September 15, 1965,
that ELIJAH TURNER attended a meeting of
the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC*) at 2407 ~~W~~

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Fulton Street, Berkeley, California, held to plan a demonstration against US policy in Vietnam to be conducted on October 15-16, 1965. ~~SW~~

NY T-40
September 15, 1965

On February 26, 1966, ELIJAH TURNER attended a birthday party for ROSCOE PROCTOR at PROCTOR's residence, [redacted] Berkeley, California. This was a benefit to raise funds for the "People's World" (PW). ~~SW~~

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NY T-41
March 11, 1966

ROSCOE PROCTOR is a publicly known member of the National Committee of the CP, USA.

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

ELIJAH TURNER ran for the position of Oakland, California, City Councilman at Large in the April 18, 1967, election.

The "Daily Gator", a student newspaper published by the associated students at San Francisco State College, San Francisco, in its April 6, 1967, issue, announced that a two day conference on California politics was scheduled for April 8-9, 1967, by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS*). It was announced that among the speakers was ELIJAH TURNER, who would lead a talk on

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"Black Power and Politics".

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

NY T-42
December, 1949

✓ The NLG is characterized in the Appendix.

HARRY WACHTEL was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party, at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (S)(u)

NY T-43
March 5, 1944

MIKE ZAGARELL

ZAGARELL is the National Youth Director of the CP, USA. (S)(u)

NY T-23
January 13, 1967

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1.

APPENDIX

ADVANCE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

THEODORE I. FRIEDMAN, who voluntarily furnished information concerning Communist Party (CP) Front activities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) from April, 1958, to July, 1962, advised on February 18, 1960, that Advance, An Organization of Progressive Youth, was founded in New York City on February 13, 14, 1960.

A source advised on March 2, 1960, that, according to the Secretariat of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA), the Declaration of Principles adopted at the founding convention of Advance were essentially the line of the leadership of the CP, USA.

AARON COHEN, a member of the CP from 1947 to 1957, and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, stated in December, 1961, that at a meeting of CP members of Advance, held on December 20, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN declared that Advance had been initiated by the CP as a Marxist - Leninist youth organization.

AARON COHEN advised on January 4, 1963, that MARVIN MARKMAN was a member of the National Youth Commission CP, USA.

A second source advised on March 9, 1965, that members of the Executive Board of Advance met at the residence of MIKE ZAGARELL in New York City, on March 5, 1965, who acted as Chairman of the meeting. It was decided that Advance will be disbanded. A committee was designated to handle the details.

A third source advised on October 6, 1964, that MIKE ZAGARELL is the National Youth Director, CP, USA.

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APPENDIX

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1.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 West 30th Street, New York, New York.

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APPENDIX

BURNING ISSUES

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A source advised on May 11, 1961, that a meeting was held on May 8, 1961, in New York City, under the auspices of the Discussion Group for those in their twenties and thirties. Said meeting was the third or fourth meeting of the group.

AARON COHEN, a member of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 to 1957 and from December, 1961, to October, 1963, advised on June 14, 1961, that a business meeting of the Discussion Group was held on May 12, 1961, in the name of Burning Issues.

According to information furnished by AARON COHEN on December 28, 1961, MARVIN MARKMAN, New York District Youth Director, Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) declared on December 20, 1961, that Burning Issues (BI) was formed without the permission of the CP and was in effect competing with Advance, a CP initiated Marxist-Leninist youth organization. MARKMAN stated that BI must cease to compete with Advance and declare itself a left-wing organization.

AARON COHEN furnished information on January 28, 1963, reflecting that at the Third Annual Convention of Advance, held in New York City on October 13, 1962, the name of the organization was changed to Advance and Burning Issues Youth Organizations (A-BI). This action was taken because BI, a separate youth organization, organized in New York City, in May, 1961, as a discussion club, became an affiliate of Advance.

A second source advised on June 26, 1963, that at a meeting of the City Board of A-BI held at the organization's headquarters at 80 Clinton Street, New York City, on June 25, 1963, it was voted to disassociate BI from the Advance organization.

The second source advised further, on July 11, 1963, that the membership of BI met in New York City on July 10, 1963, and voted to dissolve.

~~SECRET~~

CAMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE,
formerly known as the
Vietnam Day Committee (VDC),
Berkeley

A source advised in May, 1965, that the VDC was founded in May, 1965, to organize the May 21-22, 1965 community "teach-in" on the University of California, Berkeley, California (UCB) Campus. ~~SECRET~~

Public literature distributed by the VDC revealed that the purpose of the VDC was to mold public opinion to force withdrawal of the United States from Vietnam and to utilize dramatic, largescale demonstrations in increasing public alarm about the Vietnam war.

A second source advised on June 24, 1966, that at a meeting of the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in San Francisco, California on June 22, 1966, KIPP DAWSON, whom source identified as a member of the Branch, commented among other things that "with our help," the VDC was finally recognized as a political power and was under "our control".

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A third source related on September 29, 1966, that as of September 29, 1966, the VDC was controlled and dominated by PETE CAMEJO. Source added that the VDC was no longer under the control of the old stalwarts of the original VDC and there was no continuity between the original and current VDC.

A fourth source on October 27, 1966, identified PETE CAMEJO as a member of the SWP.

Third source informed on April 18, 1967, that the activities of the VDC had been taken over by the Campus VDC, and there no longer was an off-campus VDC in Berkeley. Source related Campus VDC is a registered on-campus organization with UCB. Source added that for the time being, Campus VDC is expected to remain dormant. However, its name and skeletal organization would be kept alive by the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) as a "standby organization" to be used only when necessary.

2.

CAMPUS VIETNAM DAY COMMITTEE,
formerly known as the
Vietnam Day Committee (VDC),
Berkeley (CONTINUED)

Third source identified JANICE FRANK as Treasurer of the Campus VDC and stated those active in the Campus VDC when it functioned included CARL FRANK and JACK SANDERS who consulted with SWP and YSA leadership regarding Campus VDC operations and activities.

Third source on April 24, 1967, identified JANICE FRANK and JACK SANDERS as members of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

Third source on February 6, 1967, identified CARL FRANK as a member of the Berkeley Branch of the YSA.

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APPENDIX

1.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

"Emergency Civil Liberties Committee

- "1. 'The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee is an organization with headquarters in New York, whose avowed purpose is to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and discredit the FBI. * * * The committee finds that the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-Communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party. It has repeatedly assisted, by means of funds and legal aid, Communists involved in Smith Act violations and similar legal proceedings. One of its chief activities has been and still is the dissemination of voluminous Communist propaganda material.'

'FRANK WILKINSON was called as a witness when he appeared in Atlanta as a representative of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to propagandize against the Committee on Un-American Activities and to protest its hearings. In 1956 WILKINSON was identified as a Communist Party member by a former FBI undercover agent within the Party. Summoned at that time to answer the allegation, his reply to all questions was, "I am answering no questions of this committee." This also became his stock reply to questions when he appeared during the Atlanta hearings. * * * WILKINSON has since been convicted of contempt of Congress and sentenced to one year in jail.

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APPENDIX

2.

EMERGENCY CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

'Disputing the non-Communist claim of the organization, the committee finds that a number of other individuals connected with the ECLC also have been identified under oath as Communists.
* * *'

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Annual Report for 1958, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 and 35.)

'To defend the cases of Communist law-breakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these fronts offer a bulwark of protection.'

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

~~SECRET~~

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation.

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON.

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIM

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONTINUED)

Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified O'DELL as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, [redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life.

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On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

A characterization of AIMS is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

1.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

Also known as Harlem Freedomways
Forum, Freedomways Forum

A source advised on May 18, 1962, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had contacted LILLIAN MARTINEZ during May, 1962, at which time he requested her to take the assignment of forming a new organization, the formation of which had been previously discussed at Harlem Communist Party (CP) meetings. This organization would be called Freedomways Forum and in appearance would be a non-CP organization, but in effect would be a new front for the Harlem CP through which all Harlem CP work would be accomplished.

The source advised on November 6, 1963, that a meeting of a committee specifically selected by the 11th Assembly District Club of the Harlem CP was held at 2235 5th Avenue, New York, New York, on November 1, 1963, at which a definite decision was made to establish the Freedomways Forum which would be known as the Harlem Freedomways Forum (HFF). It was unanimously agreed that the HFF would be a broad front formed by the CP not only to discuss the problems of the community but also to serve as a source of recruitment of new members for the CP.

The source advised on September 16, 1964, that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the HFF held at 799 Broadway, New York, New York, on September 14, 1964, it was decided to change the name HFF to Harlem Freedom Forum (HFF).

The source advised on May 20, 1965, that there was no established headquarters for the HFF at that time, and that meetings of the HFF were held at the homes of various members.

The source advised on May 20, 1966, that the HFF had cancelled its Post Office box and was no longer holding meetings or engaged in any activity. The source also advised that the leaders of the HFF had agreed they would reactivate that organization if and when it suited their purpose.

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APPENDIX

2.

HARLEM FREEDOM FORUM

Also known as Harlem Freedomways
Forum, Freedomways Forum

A second source advised on October 13, 1963, that WILLIAM ALBERTSON was Executive Secretary of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

The July 7, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, published a statement of the New York District of the CP, United States of America, stating that WILLIAM ALBERTSON had been expelled from the CP.

A third source advised on May 12, 1966, that LILLIAN MARTINEZ was a member of the Harlem Region of the CP, United States of America, at that time.

APPENDIX

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1.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE
FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN
BORN also known as Los
Angeles Committee for the
Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign
Born

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations"
revised, December 1, 1961, pp. 103-104 describes
this committee as follows:

"A 'branch' of the American Committee for
Protection of Foreign Born found to be under the 'actual
management, direction and supervision' of the Communist
Party members. The Los Angeles Committee was reorganized
in October, 1950, and reported that it 'shall be affiliated
to the national organization known as the American Committee
for Protection of Foreign Born***' The American Committee
and the 'various area or local committees ***' The American
Committee and the 'various area or local committees ***
constitute *** one organization within the meaning of the
*** statute (Internal Security Act)' under which the Sub-
versive Activities Control Board found the American Com-
mittee for Protection Born to be a 'Communist-front
organization' and ordered it to register as such with
the Attorney General".

(Subversive Activities Control Board,
Docket Number 109-53, Report and
Order with respect to the American
Committee for Protection of Foreign
Born, June 27, 1960, pp. 41, 8, 12
and 51.)

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APPENDIX

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2.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
also known as
Los Angeles Committee for the
Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign
Born

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"Cited as a 'regional' organization of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born an one of its 'most complex affiliates'. The Committee on Un-American Activities found that in early publications the local affiliates frankly identified themselves as chapters of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; their representation of themselves as independent groups came only after enactment of the Internal Security Act which would have required them as affiliates, to register as Communist-front organizations."

"Control of the local organizations *** was made possible primarily by virtue of the fact that the leaders of the local group were Communist Party members and therefore subject to the discipline of the Party. *** The Local affiliates *** were actually little more than administrative staffs, whose purpose it was to implement the program of the Communist Party in their respective areas."

"The Lamp of January, 1950, reported that the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born had been established on November 29, 1949'. Publicly identified Communist Rose Chernin served as 'the operating head' since the time of its organization."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1182 on Communist Political Subversion, August 16, 1957, pp. 86, 87, 55, 33, 54, 58, and

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

NY 100-153735

3.

LOS ANGELES COMMITTEE FOR
PROTECTION OF FOREIGN BORN
also known as
Los Angeles Committee for the
Defense of the Bill of Rights
and the Protection of Foreign
Born



59; also cited in Annual Report for 1956,
House Report Number 53, February 11, 1957,
p. 5)"

A source advised on May 25, 1965, that the
Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
has also been using the name Los Angeles Committee for
the Defense of the Bill of Rights and the Protection
of Foreign Born and continues to be active in the Los
Angeles area.

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APPENDIX

1.

MOVIMIENTO PRO-INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)

The MPIPR was organized in November, 1959, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, to work for the independence of Puerto Rico. It has an estimated membership of between 1,000 and 1,300 people with missions throughout the island of Puerto Rico, and in New York, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Buffalo, New York.

At the time the MPIPR was organized it was indicated that it did not advocate violence but would accept members who did. JUAN MARI BRAS, the founder and dominant leaders of this organization, in a speech during March, 1964, threatened violence comparable to that in Algeria if Puerto Rico became a state within the United States. A source reported in 1966 that a leader of the MPIPR indicated that "the Revolution would soon begin" and another source advised that another official of this organization had attempted to obtain a number of automatic pistols.

Articles praising FIDEL CASTRO and the Cuban Government regularly appear in MPIPR publications. In 1961, the MPIPR adopted a resolution expressing 100 per cent approval of and solidarity with the Cuban revolution. It sent a delegation to the Tri-Continental Conference of African, Asian, and Latin American People, held in Havana, Cuba, during January, 1966, and it maintains a permanent delegate to the Secretariat located in Havana.

The press of Puerto Rico has reported that the MPIPR has held numerous demonstrations protesting compulsory military service for Puerto Ricans and United States policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

In December, 1966, the Governor of Puerto Rico signed into law a bill calling for a plebiscite on July 23, 1967, to determine the future political status of Puerto Rico. The press reported that this plebiscite has been denounced vociferously by the MPIPR as "an act of Yankee imperialism to maintain the colonial status of Puerto Rico". JUAN MARI BRAS stated that the MPIPR had asked the Cuban Government for "militant solidarity with our struggle, in all international forums to which Red Cuba has access".

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1.

MOVIMIENTO PRO INDEPENDENCIA
DE PUERTO RICO (PUERTO RICAN
INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT) (MPIPR)
- NEW YORK MISSION (NYM)

~~SECRET~~

A source advised on August 15, 1961, that the New York Mission (NYM) of the MPIPR was organized on August 6, 1961, in New York City.

A second source advised on May 17, 1967, that the NYM is also known as the "Mision Vito Marcantonio". This source advised that the NYM maintains office space at 336 East 13th Street, New York, New York, and that the primary meeting hall of the NYM is located at the Casa Puerto Rico, 106 East 14th Street, New York, New York.

The second source stated on May 17, 1967, that the MPIPR-NYM continues to support and promote all of the aims and principles of the MPIPR as set forth by the headquarters of the MPIPR in Puerto Rico.

A characterization of the MPIPR is set out separately.

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APPENDIX

1.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

The March 13, 1964, edition of "The New York Times", a daily newspaper published in New York, New York, contained an article on page 20 which indicated that MALCOLM X (LITTLE), former national official of the Nation of Islam (NOI), who broke with the NOI on March 8, 1964, publicly announced in New York City on March 12, 1964, that he had formed the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI). The MMI, according to the article, would be a broadly based politically oriented black nationalist movement for Negroes, only, financed by voluntary contributions. In this public statement, MALCOLM X urged Negroes to abandon the doctrine of non-violence when it is necessary to defend themselves in the civil rights struggle, and he also suggested that Negroes form rifle clubs to protect their lives and property in time of emergencies in areas where the government is unable or unwilling to protect them.

Incorporation papers of the MMI filed on March 16, 1964, with the Business Section, Clerk of Courts, New York County, New York, New York, reflect that the MMI was incorporated under the Religious Corporation Law of the State of New York to work for the imparting of the Islamic Faith and Islamic Religion in accordance with "accepted Islamic principles". The principal place of worship to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

The May 23, 1964, edition of the "New York Amsterdam News", a weekly Negro newspaper published in New York City, contained an article by columnist JAMES BOOKER in which he indicated that he had heard that the visit by MALCOLM X with Muslim leaders during his African tour has changed him to become soft in his anti-white feelings and to become more religious.

On October 6, 1964, a confidential source advised that the MMI is apparently affiliated with the true orthodox Islamic Religion through its affiliation with the Islamic Foundation (of New York), 1 Riverside Drive, New York City. The only teachings of the MMI are on the Islamic Religion.

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APPENDIX

2.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead".

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APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers Guild:

"National Lawyers Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally related September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

1

NATION OF ISLAM, FORMERLY REFERRED
TO AS THE MUSLIM CULT OF ISLAM, ALSO
KNOWN AS MUHAMMAD'S TEMPLES OF ISLAM

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In January, 1967, a source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD ha. described his organization on a nationwide basis as the "Nation of Islam" and "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

On May 5, 1967, a second source advised ELIJAH MUHAMMAD is the national leader of the Nation of Islam (NOI); Muhammad's Temple of Islam No. 2, 5335 South Greenwood Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is the national headquarters of the NOI; and in mid-1960 MUHAMMAD and other NOI officials, when referring to MUHAMMAD's organization on a nationwide basis, commenced using either "Mosque" or "Temple" when mentioning one of "Muhammad's Temples of Islam."

The NOI is an all-Negro organization which was originally organized in 1930 in Detroit, Michigan. MUHAMMAD claims to have been selected by ALLAH, the Supreme Being, to lead the so-called Negro race out of slavery in the wilderness of North America by establishing an independent black nation in the United States. Members following MUHAMMAD's teachings and his interpretation of the "Koran" believe there is no such thing as a Negro; the so-called Negroes are slaves of the white race, referred to as "white devils", in the United States; and the white race, because of its exploitation of the so-called Negroes, must and will be destroyed in the approaching "War of Armageddon."

In the past, officials and members of the NOI, including MUHAMMAD, have refused to register under the provisions of the Selective Service Acts and have declared that members owe no allegiance to the United States.

On May 5, 1958, the first source advised MUHAMMAD had, upon advice of legal counsel, tempered his personal statements and instructions to his ministers concerning the principles of his organization in order to avoid possible prosecution by the United States Government; however, he did not indicate any fundamental changes in the teachings of his organization.

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2NATION OF ISLAM (CONTINUED)

On May 2, 1966, a third source advised MUHAMMAD had, in early July, 1958, decided to de-emphasize the religious aspects of the teachings of Islam and to stress the economic benefits to be derived by those Negroes who joined the NOI. This policy change, according to MUHAMMAD, would help him acquire additional followers and create more interest in his programs.

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APPENDIX

1.

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

~~SECRET~~

On June 28, 1964, MALCOLM X LITTLE, founder and leader of the Muslim Mosque, Incorporated (MMI), publicly announced the formation of a new, all Negro, militant civil rights action group to be known as the Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), with himself as Chairman. This announcement was made at a public rally held by the MMI in the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

A printed and published statement of basic OAAU aims read by MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that it shall include "all" people of African descent in the Western Hemisphere, as well as "our" brothers and sisters on the African continent. It is patterned after the "letter and spirit" of the Organization of African Unity established (by African heads of States) at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in May, 1963.

A recording of the remarks of MALCOLM X at this meeting indicates that the aim of the OAAU is to eliminate differences between Negroes so they can work together for "human rights", while the initial objective is to "internationalize" the American civil rights movement by taking it to the United Nations. LITTLE condemned the non-violent civil rights movement and claims that Negroes should be taught to protect themselves, when and if necessary. The OAAU will sponsor a program for Negroes in education, politics, culture, economics, and social reform.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, New York City.

On April 13, 1965, a confidential source advised that on March 26, 1965, the OAAU filed a Certificate of Incorporation with the Department of State, State of New York, Albany, New York, and henceforth, the organization's true name will be Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated.

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APPENDIX

ORGANIZATION OF AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY, INCORPORATED (OAAU)

On February 28, 1966, a second confidential source advised that the president and head of the OAAU is ELLA COLLINS, a half-sister of the late MALCOLM X, who resides in Harlem, New York.

On May 8, 1967, the first confidential source advised that the headquarters of the OAAU is located at [redacted] New York, New York, which is the residence of ELLA COLLINS.

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Characterizations of MMI and NOI are set out separately.

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APPENDIX

1.

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

~~SECRET~~

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-Communist proviso was removed from the SDS Constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some Communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 3, 1967

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title Communist Influence in
Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to report of Special
Agent James L. Lott, dated and captioned as above at New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

Date **11/16/67**

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION OF ERROR

To: **SAC, NEW YORK** (100-153735)From: **Director, FBI (100-442529)**Subject: **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C**Reference: ☐ Cover pages of SA ☒ Report of SA **JAMES L. LOTT** ☐ Letterhead memo
dated **11/3/67** at **NEW YORK**☐ Letter ☐ Teletype ☐ Airtel ☐ Radiogram ☐ Cablegram
dated _____ from _____ to _____

Your mail dispatch of _____, registry number _____

☒ **Nonsubstantive Error** - notify appropriate personnel; make notation in error folder; and consider in next performance ratings. Consider employees' work records as to any needed action.☐ **Substantive Error** - return original form to Bureau with explanations and recommendations.

Take appropriate action in connection with error in subject matter checked below

☐ 1. Administrative Data

- ☐ a. Failed to submit letterhead memo re subject who is Government employee
- ☐ b. Omission of "Property of FBI" statement on letterhead memo
- ☐ c. Reason for protecting source not given
- ☐ d. Pretext not described
- ☐ e. Documentation re FISUR Agents omitted
- ☐ f. Failure to meet 5-day reporting rule after arrest

☐ 2. Delayed

- ☐ a. Investigation ☐ c. Transcription
- ☐ b. Dictation ☐ d. Reporting

☐ 3. O.O. Incorrect (O.O. is _____)

- ☐ 4. Reporting office
- ☐ 5. Date of communication
- ☐ 6. Investigative period

☐ 7. Title

- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ d. Incorrectly ☐ e. Fugitive
- ☐ b. Misspelled ☐ 1. Changed ☐ 1. Omitted
- ☐ c. Omitted ☐ 2. Carried ☐ 2. Incorrectly carried
- ☐ 1. I.O. No.
- ☐ 2. Wanted Flyer No.
- ☐ 3. Check Circular No.

☐ 8. Character

- ☐ a. Incomplete ☐ b. Incorrect ☐ c. Omitted

☐ 9. Synopsis

- ☐ a. Incomplete or inadequate
- ☐ b. Facts not in detail or vice versa
- ☐ c. Fails to show
 - ☐ 1. Owner notified
 - ☐ 2. Employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ d. Recovery value not set out
- ☐ e. "Caution" statement
 - ☐ 1. Omitted
 - ☐ 2. Failure to delete

☐ 10. Status

- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 11. Not approved by SAC (original returned for approval and forwarding)☐ 12. Copies

- ☐ a. Not legible
- ☐ b. Not furnished
 - ☐ 1. Auxiliary office
 - ☐ 2. U. S. Attorney
 - ☐ 3. _____
- ☐ c. Incorrect no. of copies to
 - ☐ 1. Bureau
 - ☐ 2. _____
- ☐ d. Reason for information copy

☐ 13. Bufile Number should be _____

- ☐ a. Incorrectly reported
- ☐ b. Files consolidated at Bureau

Remarks:

Make following corrections:

Page 34, 4th paragraph, line 4, change dated to April 15, 1967.

Page 36, 3rd paragraph, line 4, change \$25.00 to \$25.000.

Page 39, 2nd paragraph, line 4, the word suing should be pursuing.

Page 42, 1st paragraph, line 10, the word rile should be role.

Page 43, 3rd paragraph, line 6, the word speeck should be speech.

Page 51, the heading "GLOSSARY OF INDIVIDUALS" should be added to the top of the page.

☐ 14. Details

- ☐ a. No description
- ☐ b. Steps not removed
- ☐ c. Subject in custody, complaint and warrant issued but immediate hearing before USC not reported
- ☐ d. Delay in receiving information from P.D. indicates lack of police liaison
- ☐ e. Incomplete reporting
- ☐ f. Administrative data in details
- ☐ g. Incorrect code section cited
- ☐ h. Failed to
 - ☐ 1. Take sworn statement
 - ☐ 2. Show employed key facility
 - ☐ 3. Show date information received
 - ☐ 4. Show name of Agent conducting interview
 - ☐ 5. Show has access classified data at key facility
- ☐ i. Characterization omitted
- ☐ j. "Place" omitted in jurat of sworn statement
- ☐ k. Form
 - ☐ 1. Incomplete
 - ☐ 2. Incorrect
- ☐ l. No indication U. S. Marshal notified

☐ 15. Enclosures

- ☐ a. Not received ☐ c. Not submitted
- ☐ b. Not described ☐ 1. Disposition Sheet
- ☐ 2. Probation Flash

☐ 16. Security Classification

- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ c. Classification omitted ☐ d. Reason not shown
- ☐ b. Declassify ☐ Protective ☐ Group

☐ 17. Leads

- ☐ a. Not set out ☐ b. Too vague

☐ 18. Informants

- ☐ a. FBI No. not given ☐ e. Date of FBI Identification Division record check not listed
- ☐ b. 30-day contact missed
- ☐ c. Incorrect T symbol ☐ f. Failed to submit evaluation memo
- ☐ d. Not identified

☐ 19. Reference

- ☐ a. Incorrect ☐ b. Omitted

☐ 20. Abstract

- ☐ 21. Form FD-122
- ☐ 22. Misspelling, page _____
- ☐ 23. Typographical error
- ☐ 24. Incorrect use of
 - ☐ a. Airtel
 - ☐ b. Teletype

☐ 25. Resubmit promptly in form suitable for dissemination

- ☐ 26. Parole Report
 - ☐ a. Not submitted
 - ☐ b. Violation block incorrect

☐ 27. Incorrect date(s)

- ☐ 28. Miscellaneous
- ☐ 29. Bureau mailing instructions, Manual of Rules and Regulations, Part II, Section 3, B, 2, Item e. _____ not followed.
- ☐ 30. Submit appropriate amended pages.

OVER----

Page 56, 2nd paragraph, line 6, the word susscriber should be, subscriber.

Page 57A, 3rd paragraph, last line, add quotation marks at end of paragraph.

Bureau copies corrected. Correct your copies.

Advise Bureau the identities of T symbols on pages 15A and 27.
Expedite--dissemination being held in abeyance.

Date 11/20/67

To:

☒ Director BUFILE #100-442529

Att.: Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

☐ SAC IS - C

☐ ASAC NYFILE 100-153735

☐ Supv. RE: BUREAU 0-17, 11/16/67.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Assign Reassign

☐ Bring file

☐ Call me

☐ Correct

☐ Deadline

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Delinquent

☐ Discontinue

☐ Expedite

☐ File

☐ For information

☐ Handle

☐ Initial & return

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Return file

☐ Search and return

☐ See me

☐ Serial #

☐ Post ☐ Recharge

☐ Send to

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Submit report by

☐ Type

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-6-85 BY SP6 BJA/SP6

NY copies corrected as per instructions set forth on re 0-17. Identity of T symbols on page 15A should be T-7 and on page 27, T-13.

SAC JOHN F. MALONE

Office NEW YORK

See reverse side

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 9

Page 62 ~ Duplicate;

Page 63 ~ Duplicate;

Page 64 ~ Duplicate;

Page 82 ~ Duplicate;

Page 83 ~ Duplicate;

Page 95 ~ Duplicate;

Page 123 ~ Duplicate;

Page 124 ~ Duplicate;

Page 144 ~ b7D; OTHER - per court order;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X For this Page X

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/1/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/67 - 10/31/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.	TYPED BY fjt
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., dated 8/1/67 at Washington, D.C.

P*

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

- ✓ WF T-1 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-2 is [redacted]
- ✓ WF T-3 is NY 694-S*

File Where Located

100-43710-338
Used to describe JOSEPH FORER

Q

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED *Joseph D. Purvis* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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 - 3 - WFO (100-43710)
- 333 DEC 30 1970 (COPY COUNT CONTINUED)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2419	REC-73
9 NOV 5 1967	EX 106

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI: SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	Request Recd. [redacted] RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW. 11/15/67
How Fwd.	HOW FORW. [redacted]
By	By 54 NOV 5 1967 [redacted]

Notations

[Handwritten Notations]
RACIA-INT. SEC. SER.

1 CC npt 806 [redacted]

WFO 100-43710

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- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Richmond (Info) (RM)

B
COVER PAGE

WFO 100-43710

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from all informants could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

All CP members from Washington, D.C. mentioned in this report are on the Security Index.

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AND RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

One copy of this report is being furnished to Baltimore and Richmond for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Washington, D.C. is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D.C. Will follow this matter and submit quarterly reports on pertinent information.

C*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D.C.
1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, Washington, D.C.
1 - NISO, Washington, D.C.

Report of: SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.
Date: 11/1/67

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 100-43710

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: CP has no policy nor plans for influencing racial groups or racial activities in this area. According to CARL BLOICE, civil rights militants laugh at the CP. The CP was not involved in racial disturbances which occurred in Washington, D.C. on 8/1/67. DAVID REIN was one of a group of attorneys standing by to do research work or handle cases concerning people arrested in racial riots.

-P*-

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

The Communist Party in Washington, D.C., has neither formulated nor implemented any policy or plans aimed at influencing racial groups or racial activities in this area. The CP in Washington, D.C., follows the national CP line concerning racial matters but has no local program because of a lack of leadership and the lack of effective organization. Individual CP members

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

WFO 100-43710

may discuss racial matters and the desirability of recruiting Negroes into the CP, thereby increasing CP participation in racial matters. However, no program has been formulated by the local CP to seek to enter into local racial matters to implement any CP directives.

WF T-1, October 31, 1967

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Racial Disturbances During the Summer of 1967

On July 27, 1967, CARL BLOICE, CP, USA National Committee Member and Washington Representative of "The Worker" discussed the civil rights militants and the relationship of the Communist Party (CP) with these people. According to BLOICE, most of the militants just laugh at the CP. He said if he asked H. RAP BROWN, militant head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to join the CP, BROWN would laugh at him. BLOICE added that since STOKELY CARMICHAEL, militant former head of SNCC had gone to Cuba, BLOICE "feels for his (CARMICHAEL's) life" when CARMICHAEL returns to this country. Also, because H. RAP BROWN was speaking in Washington, D.C., on July 27, 1967, BLOICE was of the personal opinion that if there was going to be a riot or disturbance in Washington, D.C., it would be on July 27, 1967. Concerning the riots which occurred in Newark and Detroit during July, 1967, BLOICE said he could not say that he does not condone riots such as occurred in Newark and Detroit. However, he said he did not advocate such measures. He said in his opinion such measures are not necessary to answer the social inequities in this country.

WF T-1, August 3, 1967

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

The Communist Party in Washington, D.C., was not involved in the racial disturbances which occurred in Washington, D.C., on August 1, 1967. Also, the local CP had no plans to be involved in any possible future racial disturbances in Washington, D.C.

WF T-1, August 3, 1967

DAVID REIN, an attorney at 711 14th Street N.W., Washington, D.C., where he is the partner of JOSEPH FORER, who has represented the CP, USA for years in legal proceedings, recently stated that he was one of a group of attorneys standing by to either do research work or handle cases concerning people arrested in racial riots in various cities in the United States. The source could not identify the group of attorneys with whom REIN is associated. REIN said the interesting aspects of these arrests in connection with riots is that some of those arrested were in jail two or three days without a hearing or arraignment on any charge. He said this condition was brought about because some of those arrested were confined to jail within the areas involved in the riots and hearing officers refused to enter the riot areas.

WF T-2, August 3, 1967

Concerning DAVID REIN, HERBERT FUCHS, an admitted former member of the CP from 1934 to 1946 who was active in secret government CP groups in a leadership capacity from 1936 to 1946, advised on August 23, 1955 that DAVID REIN was a member of a secret government CP group at the National Labor Relations Board during the approximate period, October, 1937, to mid-summer, 1942.

WFO 100-43710

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

In September, 1959, WF T-3 advised that a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA had recently referred to JOSEPH FORER as "one of the most important communists in Washington, D.C."

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535

November 1, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

1*

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE OCT 31 1967	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/9 - 26/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY SA LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY gh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 7/31/67 at Chicago.

LEAD

CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HERE IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

-P*-

4/11/03
CLASSIFIED BY ALS/BM/60267-AR
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
CA# 02-0603

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Division and this check was negative as to these individuals or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE		100-442529-242	REG-60
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	S.M. 100-153735-14-D	
Request Recd.	Crim. Div. : ISD. CRD. RAO	RACIAL INT. SECT.	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/14/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]		
By	BY: [REDACTED]		

79 NOV 17 1967/cc npt 806 970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains data received from CG T-1 through CG T-8, CG T-11 through CG T-14, CG T-18 and CG T-19, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Source

✓ CG T-1

[redacted] (C) (U)

Location

[redacted] (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY

[redacted] (U)

100-41324-2357

[redacted] (U)

Characterization of KENDRA ■
ALEXANDER

[redacted] (U)

100-35162-2647

[redacted] (U)

✓ CG T-2

[redacted]

- B -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U) COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

CG 100-41324

Source (Con't)

Location

Characterizations of DAVID
ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT



b3
b7D
b7E

Characterization of
JACK SPIEGEL

Characterization of
QUENTIN YOUNG

Characterization of
JOSEPH ENGEL



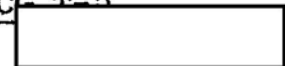
CG T-3



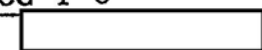
CG T-4



CG T-5



CG T-6



- C -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

Source (Con't)

CG T-7

[Redacted] (U)

Location

[Redacted] (U)

Characterization of
DANNY QUEEN

Characterization of
HELEN QUEEN

Characterization of
RICHARD CRILEY

b3
b7D
b7E

CG T-8

CG 5824-S*

[Redacted]

CG T-9

[Redacted]

(Protect-Requested)

100-41324-2357
-2357
-2357

CG T-10

[Redacted]

Characterization of
TAYLOR JONES

CG T-11

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterization of
JAMES PEAKE

CG T-12

[Redacted] (U)

[Redacted] (U)

CG T-13

[Redacted] (U)

Characterization of
CHARLES SOTIS

[Redacted]

CG T-14

[Redacted]

CG T-15

[Redacted]

Characterization of
JACK SPIEGEL

- D -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

CG 100-41324

Source (Con't)

Location

Characterization of
Rev. WILLIAM BAIRD

Characterization of
FLORENCE CRILEY

Characterization of
NORMAN ROTH

Characterization of
Mrs. KENNETH MONTGOMERY

Characterization of
BERNARD FARBER

100-41324-2355

Characterization of
JACOB GREEN

100-41324-2286

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ CG T-16
CG 6893-S*

CG T-17

CG T-18

CG T-19

CG T-20

- E* -
COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
1 - Region 1, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via Courier)
1 - NISO, Chicago (Via Courier)

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE

Office: Chicago

Date: Oct 31, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS,
CHICAGO DIVISION

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/B8m
ON 4/11/03
CA#02-0603

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in the Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Negro American Labor Council. CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP members and leaders state CP should increase their efforts to influence Negroes to accept Communism. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of National Negro Commission, CP, USA, and Chairman of CP of Illinois, stated Negro Affairs Commission, CP of Illinois, is weakest section in the CP of Illinois. CP leaders and members active participants in National Conference for New Politics, (NCNP) convention held at Chicago August 29, 1967-- September 4, 1967, and active in "Black Caucus" group at convention. National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa, also known as Afro-American Conference, scheduled for fall of 1967 cancelled. Above conference was being organized by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP member. CP of Illinois issued letter dated July 25, 1967, calling for immediate withdrawal of all armed racist police and troops from all Negro communities, immediate freedom for all those arrested in the racist terror, including RAP BROWN, immediate arrest and trial of any police officer accused of racist activity or the use of racist language and immediate ten billion dollar crash program to be controlled and administered by residents of the ghetto. (U)

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from auto-~~
~~matic downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Revolutionary Workers League has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The following organizations mentioned in this report, which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450, are characterized in the appendix section of this report:

- ✓ African American Heritage Association
- ✓ Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights
- ✓ National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee
- ✓ Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)
- ✓ W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

- L. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement, however, in reality the CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Relative to the CUL, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

Relative to CORE, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a member of the CP of Illinois, was also a member of CORE in Chicago until recently, although he exerted very little influence with CORE in Chicago. TOURNOUR recently left Chicago and no longer resides at Chicago.

Relative to CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO.

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, but at the current time DAVIS is doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to NAACP.

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has four individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area with particular emphasis on organizing Negro hospital workers. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective because the Chicago Chapter of the NALC is currently having financial problems and has been quite inactive recently.

Relative to the SCLC, the WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)

(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

b. Meeting of State Board,
CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on August 1, 1967, at Chicago, and there was a discussion concerning the recent riots in the United States.

EARL DURHAM, member of the State Board, spoke and said he disagreed with those people who considered the riots a progressive step. The ruling class of America will use these events for further oppression of the Negro people unless ideology and an organized struggle begin to take shape. Many additional factors should be considered, but one is the splits and differences that have emerged in the established civil rights organizations, such as CORE and its relationship to the NAACP and the SCLC. The CP should also make a further evaluation concerning the recent Black Power Conference in Newark, New Jersey. One of the most important estimates needed is an understanding of the extent of the alienation of the youth in the ghetto and the fact that up until now none of the existing civil rights organizations really speak for them. The major concern for the CP at the present time must be to create an organization in the ghetto.

ISHMAEL FLORY spoke and stated he had attended the recent Black Power Conference in Newark, stating that there were more than 1,000 delegates at the conference, and that the general tone of the conference was extremely anti-Capitalism, but the conference did not unify in any way so, therefore, they came up with no ideas how they could change the Capitalistic system. The dominant theme seemed to be that Negroes should establish their own businesses and operate their own communities.

(CG T-2, 8/2/67)

ISHMAEL FLORY

ISHMAEL FLORY is a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 6/27/67)

c. Meeting of Negro
Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, was held on August 2, 1967.

EARL DURHAM spoke and stated he is of the opinion that the recent riots in the United States had been a spontaneous thing,

and he did not feel that there was any conspiracy involved. The whole situation developed primarily because of the inactivity of the United States Congress. Also, the riot situation came about because of the high rate of unemployment which exists among the Negro people. The CP agrees with STOKELY CARMICHAEL on his attack against the United States Government. CARMICHAEL has stated that the only way progress can be made in this country is by first destroying Capitalism and the CP is in full agreement with CARMICHAEL. If people like CARMICHAEL come out publicly for the destruction of Capitalism, then the CP must also begin to be heard.

ISHMAEL FLORY discussed the recent Black Power Conference that he had attended in Newark, New Jersey, and stated that all white people were barred from the conference, including Negroes who were employed by the various press agencies and television stations and this was done because these communication outlets are dominated and run by the whites. The main point brought out at the conference was the decision to participate in politics, that is, they will work for the election of Negroes.

(CG T-3, 8/3/67)

d. Meetings of South Central
Freedom of the Press Committee,
CP of Illinois

A meeting of the South Central Freedom of the Press Committee (SCFPC), CP of Illinois, was held on July 12, 1967.

ISHMAEL FLORY stated that the "Black Power Groups" are joining forces to fight the white imperialistic white lords of the world. He added that the CP is to play a big part in this fight and that it is the job of the Negro CP members to teach Marxism and Leninism to the people in these groups. After this has been done, there will be an international organization of Negro people who are well versed in Marxism and Leninism. He stated he is trying to get Negroes who are active in civil rights groups to join in this program, but he has not had any success because most of these Negroes believe they can sit down at a conference table and accomplish something, but it has been proven that this will not work. They will have to get more militant with the imperialist white man and it is necessary at this time for the CP to "get out in the streets and identify with the Negroes."

(CG T-4, 7/26/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on July 26, 1967.

There was a discussion concerning the recent riots in the United States.

VERSTA MILLER, Chairman of the SCFPC, stated that the Negro people are confused and are being misled at the present time because they do not have a leader and the job of the CP is to lead them and to prepare them for a socialist world.

LULA SAFFOLD, a member of the SCFPC, stated that the United States has not seen the worst, and that the worst is yet to come. She is for Black Power and for what ~~STOKELY~~ CARMICHAEL stands for. Marxism and Leninism has taught that when the time is right, revolution can be started and the time is right now.

(CG T-4, 8/4/67)
(CG T-5, 8/3/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on August 9, 1967.

ISHMAEL FLORY stated that it is about time that the Communists take the initiative in providing leadership within mass organizations and stated that he has been calling for this approach for a long time.

(CG T-5, 8/23/67)

e. Other Meetings of CP
of Illinois

A meeting of members of the CP of Illinois was held on August 13, 1967.

EARL DURHAM stated that there is very little Negro-white unity in the United States at the present time and that the recent Negro revolts were revolts against the Capitalist system. Many Negroes are not too familiar with the Capitalist system and many of the Negro people view the poor white people as their oppressor. Many of the contradictions that exist, as Marxists we understand, are a result of Capitalism and we should never be sidetracked from the basic analysis of Capitalist society. In this country we are witnesses to the impoverishment of the working class and particularly the Negro people, and the results of the frustrations among unorganized sections of that working class. During the period

of mass demonstrations, there was hope that basic changes would take place in the ghetto, but these marches and demonstrations produced little or no results around certain basic economic questions. As a result of these struggles, masses of people soon came to realize that the ruling circles of America were not prepared to accept the integration of the Negro people into the economy. These resistances by the ruling circles helped to consolidate the thinking in the minds of many of the youths in particular that violence was the only solution.

DURHAM added that another trend and division is that represented by Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and the many organizations and individuals centered around him. They feel quite strongly that the philosophy of non-violence is the strongest mobilizing force to bring about changes in the system that will encourage Negroes to participate more fully. However, they do not have the position that the system is wrong. There is another tendency that exists which is non-violent in its philosophy, anti-system, but not pacifist. This grouping includes the New Left and within that New Left certain black militant organizations such as SNCC and CORE. Their characterization of the system seems to reflect an understanding of Capitalism as a source of problems but they do not fully understand the nature of Capitalism.

DAVID ENGLESTEIN discussed the recent Negro rebellions in Newark and Detroit. ENGLESTEIN cautioned those present that the ruling class will try three methods to curb the rebellions;

1. The use of police and military forces to suppress them;
2. The offer of some concessions to the Negro people;
3. A combination of both 1 and 2.

ENGLESTEIN called on all Party members to explore this question more deeply and he said that the possibility existed that the Party may arrive at the conclusion that Capitalism as a system cannot solve the problems of the American Negro.

ISHMAEL FLORY criticized the Party leadership in New York for having called the recent conflagrations in Detroit, Newark, and elsewhere as a revolt of the poor. He said he did not think

that this was a correct estimate. It is more likely a revolt for dignity, and he said that the CP estimate falls short of the main issues, which are a quest for identity and dignity and a pride in African traditions and heritage.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that the new commission appointed by the President of the United States which is headed by Governor OTTO KERNER of Illinois to look into the cause of racial disturbances in the cities is phony and the Negro people know that it is phony. The NAACP knows what the problems are but their tactics and approaches to problems are of no assistance to the people in the ghetto.

(CG T-2, 8/14/67)
(CG T-6, 8/16/67)
(CG T-1, 8/16/67)
(CG T-7, 8/15/67)
(CG T-3, 8/14/67)

DAVID ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT

DAVID ENGLESTEIN and HERBERT WRIGHT are members of the State Board, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 6/67)

f. Statements by CP of
Illinois Leaders

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, and Chairman of the CP of Illinois, recently stated that the Negro Affairs Commission of the CP of Illinois is the weakest section in the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-1, 6/21/67)

JACK KLING, State Secretary of the CP of Illinois, recently stated that one of the biggest problems of the CP of Illinois is to develop leadership among the Negro CP members. Most of the present CP leaders in the CP of Illinois District are too old and younger people will have to be recruited if they expect to accomplish anything.

(CG T-8, 9/11-15/67)

B. Statements By National CP Leaders

A meeting of the National Committee, CP, USA, was held on June 10-12, 1967, at New York City.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT discussed the Negro question and made the following points: The struggle of the CP must be to relieve the pressures in the ghetto and outside of the ghettos. The CP must also initiate a "direct challenge to racism in this country."

LIGHTFOOT stated that the National Committee should send a letter immediately to President JOHNSON holding him directly responsible if anything happens to STOKELY CARMICHAEL. He added that there is a rise in Negro nationalism in this country but the CP must recognize that the first problem is the struggle against racist ideology and the CP must put this struggle first and develop a struggle against racism in the white communities. They should also develop more serious ideological campaigns against white Chauvinism within the CP.

(CG T-2, 6/15 & 16/67)

GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA, recently discussed the recent riots in the United States and stated that these riots are rebellions by the poor. The CP must not discourage these rebellions but on the contrary they should encourage them at this time. These riots are going to shake the very foundations of our society. Certainly the massive aid to these cities which are experiencing these riots and the riots to come, and the demands for increased funds for poverty programs, will have their effect on the United States war effort in Vietnam.

The administration in Washington will have to choose one or the other because this country just cannot support both.

(CG T-8, 8/67)

C. CP Participation in the National Conference
For New Politics (NCNP) Convention,
Palmer House, Monroe and State Streets,
Chicago, Illinois--August 29, 1967 through
September 4, 1967

"New Politics News," the official publication of the NCNP, published by the convention center for the NCNP, 1517 West Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, issue number one, in an

article entitled, "Expect 2,000 Delegates and Observers," announced that the NCNP was sponsoring a "New Politics Convention on 1968 and Beyond," to be held at the Palmer House, State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois, during the period August 29 through September 4, 1967. This article indicated that this convention was called to consider the following:

1. Discuss and debate policy objectives, political strategy and perspectives.
2. Debate and determine responses to the 1968 elections.
3. Compare and evaluate experiences since the last election.
4. Evaluation the NCNP's effort at a national coalition.
5. Determine the structure, program and leadership for the NCNP for the coming period.

On August 30, 1967, beginning at about 8:30 A.M., the preconvention registration of the NCNP continued at the Palmer House and in addition the delegates who were to participate in the preconvention drafting sessions met in an assembly room on the fourth floor of the Palmer House. Approximately 100 persons, both female and male, met in a general session for purposes of orientation. During this orientation session, it was announced that those present, depending upon their desires, would be divided into commissions. It was stated that three separate commissions would be formed: A commission on resolutions; a commission on structure and constitution; and a commission on perspectives.

Participants at this general session included all members of the NCNP National Executive Board, members of the NCNP Steering Committee, and one delegate from each organization registered for the convention. Throughout this session, and before the group adjourned to their respective commissions, individuals came and went, however, a high point of approximately 200 some odd persons eventually participated in this preliminary general session.

Among those individuals participating in the preliminary drafting session were the following members of the Communist Party:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
ARNOLD JOHNSON
JAMES WEST
DAVID CANTER
DON HAMERQUIST
MIKE EISENSCHER

(CG T-9, 8/29 & 30/67)
(CG T-1, 8/30/67)

During the time the NCNP convention preliminary drafting session was being held on August 30, 1967, those individuals of the Negro race who had registered with the convention conducted a "Black Caucus."

This "Black Caucus" was holding a separate session to prepare its own agenda and workshops for the purpose of projecting a program of the black people into the NCNP convention. This caucus, made up of some 18 to 20 Negroes, held its separate meeting because this group believed the NCNP had failed to consult Negroes during the formation and early planning stages of the NCNP.

During this so-called "Black Caucus" session, those present were divided as to whether the caucus would eventually unite with the main NCNP convention.

Among those participating in this "Black Caucus" were the following members of the Communist Party:

CAROLYN BLACK
HERB WRIGHT

Also present was TAYLOR JONES.

(CG T-1, 8/30/67)

TAYLOR JONES

Concerning TAYLOR JONES, it is to be noted that TAYLOR JONES had been mentioned by a CP leader at the CP United States headquarters in New York City, New York, as a person who would "carry the ball" for the CP at the "Black Power Conference", which was held in Newark, New Jersey in late July, 1967.

(CG T-10, 7/24/67)

Relative to the "Black Caucus", which is meeting separately from the NCNP proper, it is to be noted that representatives of the CP who are attending the convention as observers are attempting to sway the "Black Caucus" through such CP members as EARL DURHAM, CARL BLOICE and CAROLYN BLACK. The CP leaders who are directing this strategy are GIL GREEN and ARNOLD JOHNSON, and these individuals are operating out of room 1446 in the Palmer House.

(CG T-11, 8/30/67)

At 2:00 P.M., August 30, 1967, a meeting of the "Black Caucus" was held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This meeting was chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH. HENRY is a member of the CORE from St. Louis, Missouri, and is an advocate of black power. BOB WINBUSH is an individual who has been active in the civil rights movement in Chicago, Illinois, and is also a black power advocate.

Twentyfive to thirty persons attended this meeting, among whom were EARL DURHAM, CP of Illinois State Board member, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, member of the CP, USA National Committee and Chairman of the CP of Illinois.

Discussions by those present indicated that the major complaint of the "Black Caucus" group relative to the NCNP continues to be only a few Negroes were involved in the preparations for the NCNP convention. Also during the meeting, those present discussed the question of whether the black delegates of the NCNP convention would affiliate with the white participants at the convention or pull out and hold a separate black peoples convention.

The organized element within this "Black Caucus" group that supported the idea of withdrawal with subsequent disruption tactics was led by LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, a militant civil rights organization in the Chicago area.

On August 30, 1967, at about 9:30 P.M., the "Black Caucus" group held a meeting in the Palmer House and this meeting was again chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH.

This meeting was much larger because many additional out-of-town NCNP black delegates had arrived in Chicago.

Eventually, it was the decision during this meeting, that the committees originally formed during the afternoon be reformed with enlarged memberships with more out-of-town delegates on

these committees. The committees were to be instructed to again meet and to prepare only two papers;

1. A paper in favor of the black delegates becoming involved in the NCNP convention; and
2. A paper against black delegate involvement.

Following the adjournment of the aforementioned evening session of the "Black Caucus" group, some of the NCNP black delegates from the South decided to hold a Caucus of their own. This Caucus was chaired by ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the CP of Illinois, with approximately 10 persons present.

The consensus of this Caucus was that those who attended did not like what was going on in the "Black Caucus" and that they were willing to take steps to disassociate themselves from the "Black Caucus".

This Caucus meeting lasted until the early morning of August 31, 1967, with those present offering various suggestions and ways that they could disassociate themselves from the "Black Caucus" group.

The decision reached by this group was that the group would rejoin the "Black Caucus" and at its next meeting would move for the "Black Caucus" to split into regional groups and that these regional groups would then try to acquaint themselves with the problems confronting the black delegates and would try to evolve some new approaches to the NCNP. The general recommendation was that the black delegates involve themselves in the NCNP convention and fight within the convention for direction on the black-white question.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

[Relative to the "Black Caucus" group, approximately 11:30 A.M., August 31, 1967, a Caucus of CP members who were attending the NCNP convention held a meeting in the room of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Room Number 904, at the Palmer House, Chicago. In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members were also present] (S) (U)

[ISHMAEL FLORY
EARL DURHAM
HERB WRIGHT
TOMMY DENNIS
ARTHUR MC PHAUL] (S) (U)

[CARL BLOICE
CAROLYN BLACK] (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT began the discussion and mentioned that he blamed himself for not foreseeing the problem involving the "Black Caucus" and the NCNP convention. He mentioned that he had not foreseen the fact that the "Black Caucus" would operate independently from the convention proper. (S) (U)

After discussions it was the consensus of this CP Caucus group that the CP adopt a position of taking the "Black Caucus" group into the convention proper even though it was possible a split or walk out could take place. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT instructed those CP members present to work toward this goal. From what has been learned of the "Black Caucus" group and from what was discussed at the aforementioned CP Caucus, it appears that the element within the "Black Caucus" group which advocates non-merger or non-participation in the NCNP is mainly composed of Chicago people led by LAWRENCE LANDRY of ACT, ROBERT LUCAS of CORE, and BOB WINBUSH. (S) (U)

The black delegates to the convention who are trying to bring about participation of the black delegates in the convention are led by Chicago City Alderman A. A. RAYNER and TIM BLACK of the Negro American Labor Council, a Negro civil rights organization composed of union members. Also included in this group are those CP members at the convention. (S) (U)

(CG T-1, 8/31/67)

On August 31, 1967, the black delegates to the NCNP convention called the "Black Caucus" group again convened in the Palmer House, Chicago, and this meeting was again chaired by TONY HENRY and BOB WINBUSH.

The main issue discussed during this meeting was how the black delegates to the convention could arrive at a position which would be given from this "Black Caucus" group to the NCNP convention.

After approximately one hour of arguing, a motion was made to adjourn the meeting. During the argument at this meeting, it developed that the Chicago representatives to the group are definitely for non-involvement with subsequent disruption

in the convention. This group as of this meeting, appeared to be still in charge of the "Black Caucus" group, however, because large numbers of black delegates had arrived from all over the country and because these out-of-town delegates when confronted with the situation of the "Black Caucus" became suspicious that the Chicago representatives to the Caucus had put time into some kind of structure, the out-of-town delegates were not willing to accept leadership from the Chicago group.

Eventually, a motion was made during this meeting to separate into regions. This motion was debated and considerable heat was generated. The meeting eventually broke into heated arguments with the Chicago group finding themselves unable to convince or control the various regional delegates. As a result of these developments, particularly in relation to the black delegates from the South and West, large numbers of these delegates walked out to convene their own Caucus. A similar but smaller group from the East also walked out.

As of the afternoon of the meeting of the "Black Caucus" group, it is apparent that the "Black Caucus" is in an unofficial recess and that when this meeting ended there was no indication as to when it would reconvene. There was no indication of direction or substantial leadership.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

Following the adjournment of the "Black Caucus" meeting, the "Black Caucus" group led by LAWRENCE LANDRY and BOB WINBUSH, along with other elements who were in favor of remaining away from the NCNP convention and engage in disruptive activities, held a meeting of their own and during this meeting decided that they would establish a "Black Caucus" convention of their own to begin Friday, September 1, 1967, at the Hyde Park Methodist Church, Chicago.

During the various "Black Caucus" meetings, approximately 200 black delegates were present. A majority of this group as a result of the "Black Caucus" meeting had decided to rejoin the main stream of the NCNP convention. Within this 200 numbered group, LANDRY's forces represented about 50 or less. These 50 individuals were the group who decided to instigate a separate black peoples convention.

During the late afternoon of August 31, 1967, LANDRY's group was circulating a leaflet which announced the facts of this black peoples convention and the leaflet indicated that the convention would be kicked off by a group of speakers to include H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; LINCOLN LYNCH, Co-Director of CORE; and FLOYD D. MC KISSICK, National Chairman of CORE.

With the instigation of this black peoples convention, a distinct separation occurred between the black delegates to the NCNP convention who desired to participate in the convention and the group led by LAWRENCE LANDRY.

(CG T-2, 8/31/67)

On August 31, 1967, the NCNP convention sessions were formally convened with a convention rally that was held at the Chicago Coliseum, 15th Street and Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This rally began at 8:00 P.M. and from 4,000 to 5,000 persons attended. Two thirds of this number were of the youth category and about twenty per cent were of the Negro race.

OSSIE DAVIS, Negro stage and television star, chaired this rally, which opened with musical entertainment and a speech by DICK GREGORY, who is also a member of the NCNP National Council.

One of the individuals introduced from the speaker's stand as an official of the convention was DAVID CANTER. DAVID CANTER is known to be a member of the CP of Illinois State Committee.

MARTIN LUTHER KING spoke and charged President JOHNSON with betraying the hope that had led the white liberals and Negroes to support him in the 1964 election.

During this convention rally, the following CP members were recognized in attendance:

SYLVIA KUSHNER
LE ROY WOLINS
GIL GREEN
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

(CG T-12, 9/1/67)

The "New Politic News", the NCNP convention newspaper issue number four, August 31, 1967, on page three, column one through four, listed a credential report setting forth the fact that as of August 31, 1967, 233 accredited organizations had registered for

the convention. This same article also indicated that 74 observer organizations were registered.

Page four of "New Politics News" identified the following organizations among those listed as observer organizations at the convention:

Communist Party, USA, New York City, New York

W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs, Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights,
Chicago, Illinois

Also in reference to above, the "Chicago Tribune", a Chicago daily newspaper, issue of August 31, 1967, carried an article entitled, "7 Reds Here to Observe Conference".

This article stated that seven National leaders of the CP had registered as observers for the NCNP convention being held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This article noted that approximately 2,000 delegates would be attending the convention and that copies of the registration filed by registered CP leaders were furnished to the Tribune the previous day.

It is noted that of the 2,000 attending the convention, 1,000 would be designated as delegates and 1,000 as observers. The article also noted that ARNOLD JOHNSON of New York City, who is a Public Relations Director for the CP, headed the seven member CP delegation. The article identified the other members of this delegation as follows:

THOMAS DENNIS of Detroit, Michigan

MIKE ZAGARELL of New York City

GILBERT GREEN of New York City

ROSCOE PROCTOR of Oakland, California

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST of Chicago, Illinois

In addition, the article stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was Chairman of the CP of Illinois and Vice-Chairman of the National CP. The article stated that all seven of these CP leaders were from the National CP, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

The article also reported that the files of the NCNP contain a letter from ARNOLD JOHNSON directed to MICHAEL P. WOODS, Coordinator of the NCNP convention, and to WILLIAM PEPPER, head of the NCNP's New York Office. The article stated that JOHNSON's letters requested permission to participate in a meeting of the NCNP Steering Committee which were held on July 29 and 30, 1967. The article noted that JOHNSON's request was approved and that JOHNSON had attended the meeting at which strategy for control of the convention was adopted.

The current CP Steering Committee under the leadership of ARNOLD JOHNSON, the CP, USA Public Relations Director, has failed to function successfully and many of the CP representatives at the convention have become disgruntled because of this lack of success by JOHNSON.

(CG T-2, 9/1/67)

On September 1, 1967, those CP members who were active in participating in the convention proceedings for that day were the following:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
ARTHUR MC PHAUL
VINCENT ANDRULIS

(CG T-12, 9/1/67)

Following the afternoon session of the NCNP convention on September 1, 1967, FLOYD MC KISSICK as well as other members of the "Black Caucus" held a meeting in the Palmer House, Chicago.

During this meeting, a debate took place as to whether the black delegates to the convention should walk out if their demands were not guaranteed.

During this "Black Caucus" meeting, a lengthy debate on this question was held and the debate centered on the question whether the "Black Caucus" demands should be presented directly on the floor of the convention or should first be presented to the convention committee on Resolutions.

During this debate CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who was present, spoke and urged the caucus to take a cooler approach. Others present supported LIGHTFOOT.

As a result of the debate, it was decided that the "Black Caucus" resolution would first be presented to the convention Resolution Committee but that if it was not accepted by that committee or by the convention at large there would be an unanimous walk out.

In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members also attended this "Black Caucus":

ISHMAEL FLORY
LEE PARRISH

(CG T-13, 9/1/67)

The "Black Caucus" resolution which was to be presented to the NCNP convention Resolution Committee, and/or carried to the floor of the convention itself as a series of demands from the "Black Caucus" group, is set forth in full as follows:

"We, as black people, believe that a United States System that is committed to the practice of genocide, social degradation, the denial of political and cultural self determination of black people, cannot reform itself; There must be revolutionary change. Revolutionary change does not mean systematic exclusion of blacks from the decision making process as was done here in this convention. This exclusion raises serious doubts that white people are serious about revolutionary change. Therefore, responding to our revolutionary consciousness, we demand that this conference:

1. Respond to the importance of black participation by regrouping all committees, giving fifty percent representation to black people.

2. Make the conference slogan not peace and freedom, but freedom and peace, and the survival of black people.

3. Support the concept of self determination for black people.

4. Give total and unquestionable support to all national peoples liberation wars in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, particularly Vietnam, Mozambique, Angola, South Africa and Venezuela.

5. Condemn the imperialistic zionist war; this condemnation does not imply anti-Semitism.

6. Condemn the further disenfranchisement of the people of Harlem and demand the immediate reseating of ADAM C. POWELL, the duly elected representative of the people of Harlem. POWELL must immediately be restored to his former Chairmanship of the House Committee on Health, Education and Welfare.

7. Assist indigeneous local freedom and political organizations in voter registration, political education, and the election of black candidates whom black people select.

8. Give support to black control of the political, educational, ecomonic, religious and social institutions in black communities.

9. Call upon all so-called freedom loving white people who wish to strike a blow for humanity to unshackle their minds from old conceptual structures and deal anew with the 20th century facts of black liberation efforts.

10. Make immediate reparation for the historic, physical, sexual, mental and economic exploitation of black people.

11. We strongly suggest that white civilizing committees be established immediately in all white communities to civilize and humanize the savage and beastlike character that runs rampant throughout America, as exemplified by the GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELLS and LYNDON BAINES JOHNSONS.

12. Go on record as supporting all resolutions issuing from the recent national conference on black power in Newark, New Jersey.

13. Support the Conyers Bill to rebuild Detroit black communities destroyed by Gestapo Police tactics and Army occupation.

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

On September 2, 1967, the NCNP convention spent its morning session discussing the 13 point resolution that had been submitted by the "Black Caucus" calling for Negro liberation.

Following lunch, an afternoon session of the NCNP convention finally approved the "Black Caucus'" 13 point resolution to the consternation of the "Black Caucus" group, who figured that their 13 point resolution was so strong that it would be rejected by the NCNP and thereby give the "Black Caucus" group an excuse for bolting the convention.

Following the convention's approval of their 13 point resolution, the "Black Caucus" group conferred the remainder of the afternoon of September 2, 1967, in an effort to determine their course of action. As a result of this consultation among themselves, the "Black Caucus" group decided that since they were given one half of the positions on the Steering Committee, they would stay within the convention.

(CG T-1, 9/2/67)

During the NCNP convention session held on the last day, September 4, 1967, the NCNP moved into a discussion of its program and the implementation of this program by the NCNP Steering Committee.

During the course of the day's proceedings, the "Black Caucus" won most of its demands and the "Black Caucus" group had become consolidated into a strong and influential force.

The "Black Caucus" had after much discussion adopted the position of setting up a program involving two directions for new politics. One direction would explore a third party ticket, and the other direction recommended concentration on community organizations.

Both of these proposals which the "Black Caucus" had submitted to the convention, had originally been furnished the "Black Caucus" by the CP. These proposals had been presented to the caucus by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and was adopted by the "Black Caucus."

Also during the convention proceedings on September 4, 1967, the "Steering Committee" of the NCNP was selected. It was the decision of the "Black Caucus" that this NCNP Steering Committee was to include 12 Negroes and this matter was discussed within the "Black Caucus".

After discussion within the caucus, it was decided that each region would select one Negro for membership on this committee. It is known that one of the persons selected was KENDRA ALEXANDER from Los Angeles, California.

During the deliberations as to the selection of this committee, there was an attempt by the CP to get CHARLENE MITCHELL and EARL DURHAM on the committee but this failed. There were no other CP members elected to the committee from the "Black Caucus".

Relative to the new NCNP, there is also some disagreement in regard to MARTIN LUTHER KING's Southern Christian Leadership Conference and their participation. Also during the discussions held at the close of the NCNP convention, it is not clear as to the status of CORE and SNCC in regard to the new NCNP.

It is also to be noted that as of the close of the convention, the convention created as many problems as it solved. One major problem are the finances. It is to be noted that MARTIN PERETZ, who had been the main financial force behind the convention, has only agreed temporarily to pay off some of the NCNP debts, however, there is no definite information as to his future relationship with the NCNP or a promise of his continued financial support. It is understood that as a result of the convention, the NCNP was left with approximately a \$20,000 debt that has to be paid.

Relative to the "Black Caucus", it is understood that the "Black Caucus" made no decisions to continue as a structure within the NCNP following this convention. Therefore, the future of this group as a caucus within the NCNP as of this time is unknown.

Relative to the influence of the CP in the NCNP, and its convention, it is correct to say that the CP had considerable influence in both the preparation, the direction and the conclusion of the NCNP convention. It is, however, also safe to state that the estimates and the projections of the CP were not fully realized. The main direction adopted by the CP relative to this convention was for the establishment of a third party ticket as a decisive force in bringing about the coalescence of a Negro-liberal-labor alliance. This obviously was not in the thinking of the majority of the delegates at the convention. As a matter of act, the majority of the delegates' sentiment did not agree with the third party ticket concept.

The CP representatives at the convention did play an open role which is probably the first time in about ten years that such a national meeting received CP members and allowed their equal and unrestricted participation. In some instances the CP's influence during discussions was received with mixed reactions, and in some instances directly rejected; however, these rejections were made on the basis of disagreement with ideas rather than that a CP member was presenting an idea.

The CP delegates at the convention probably numbered about one CP member to every 350 delegates; however, this was only true as to the total delegation numbers and the ratio would be considerably less as to the leadership element of the convention.

Concerning the CP influence at the planning level of the convention, it is to be noted that GENE TOURNOUR, DON HAMERQUIST and DAVID CANTER were probably the most influential.

TOURNOUR and HAMERQUIST were effective in influencing the direction of certain policy decisions around NCNP mobilization, structure and finances.

DAVID CANTER's influence related mostly to the technical preparations for the convention.

During the convention the CP leadership, who operated most effectively in open activities, were the following:

ARNOLD JOHNSON
DOROTHY HEALY
JAMES WEST
TOM DENNIS
CHARLENE MITCHELL
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

The general feeling of CP members who attended this convention was that the results of the convention were positive and the CP members were particularly struck by the influence that the "Black Caucus" exercised during the convention. CP members termed this influence as something new to American radical politics.

It is the generally accepted estimate of the CP members who attended that there was a lack of serious preparation for this convention by the CP and that this was based upon wrong estimates of the trends in the Negro community, however, the majority opinion was one of accomplishment and a sense of having established deeper roots in the general community.

The morale was high among the older CP members at the convention but the younger CP members engaged in criticism of the older leadership and because of this an intense and widened gap between these two forces has developed. The role of the young CP members seemingly was more dynamic and influential than those of the older CP members attending the convention.

No final CP estimate can be given at this time, of course, relative to the NCNP and this estimate will have to be determined later when the CP, USA national board meets to consider this.

(CG T-2, 9/5/67)

KENDRA ALEXANDER

KENDRA ALEXANDER is a member of the CP.

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

At the adjournment of the NCNP convention, September 4, 1967, those CP leaders who were present during the sessions of this convention such as CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, GIL GREEN, DOROTHY HEALY and ARNOLD JOHNSON, were elated over the contribution which they felt the CP had made to the NCNP convention. They were also elated over the fact that a new political party was not established by the NCNP at this time. However, it is possible that these leaders have over-estimated the CP's role by attempting to dominate and direct the convention. In the long run, this attempt could result in an unfavorable reaction to the CP.

By way of comment, it is also noted that during the convention about 15 per cent of the Negro delegates to the convention never did join with the "Black Caucus" but remained with their delegations throughout the main convention proceedings. It is estimated that the "Black Power" group took away from the main convention at most 15 per cent of the Negro delegates.

It is believed that it will be some time before anyone will fully realize what was accomplished at the NCNP convention primarily because of the immense confusion which reigned during the entire convention. One of the possible results of this convention and the publicity given it is that more and more of the white people will eventually withdraw support from Negro groups because of the Negro separatist attitude that was evident during the convention particularly from the "Black Caucus" group. It is

also possible that the white liberal forces present at the convention will never again attempt to utilize the Negroes as a political maneuver for their purposes.

(CG T-1, 9/4/67)

On September 5, 1967, a CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this State Board meeting was to determine a preliminary estimate of the NCNP convention.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, CP, USA National Committee member and Public Relations Director for the CP, USA, made the opening remarks and indicated that the NCNP convention was a historical convention, highlighted by the role of the "Black Caucus" group.

JOHNSON noted that to understand the "Black Caucus" role, one would have to include as a background the Newark, New Jersey "Black Power" conference and the general Negro rebellion occurring in cities throughout the nation.

Others present for this Board meeting agreed that the convention had been a new experience for those CP members who attended.

They also were in general agreement that one of the highlights was the presentation to the convention by the "Black Caucus" of its 13 point demand.

The State Board members present made note of the fact that the CP members present during the convention when these 13 points were presented had worked hard to get the NCNP delegates to support this resolution.

It was stated that the Party's method of working during the convention was that a CP Steering Committee set up for the convention met every morning at 8:00 A.M. It was pointed out that this committee consisted of five CP members. However, this group also met every evening after every session and would consist of a larger group which included other CP members present either as observers or as delegates from other organizations.

It was also explained during this meeting that the CP had a youth fraction at the convention and this fraction would also meet every evening after the day's sessions.

Those present also agreed that the debate conducted during the NCNP convention was most interesting from an ideological point of view.

Relative to the maneuvering of the "Black Caucus" group, it was believed that the figures of more than two to one when the vote was taken on the 13 point demand indicated that the white delegates at the convention realized they could not proceed with the convention without the Negro participation.

Comment was also made concerning the fact that when the "Black Caucus" demand for 50 per cent representation on the NCNP committees were presented, there were tremendous splits in the white caucuses. It was mentioned that when this occurred, those CP members present during these caucuses took the position that the white delegates should support the demand without question. In this connection, it was noted that MIKE ZAGARELL was one of the first speakers at a session of the convention that considered the "Black Caucus" demand and that because of this favored position he had been able to set the tone of the discussion which followed.

During this Board meeting, those present also commented on proposed electoral policies resulting from the convention and identified these policies as having three distinct trends:

1. For grass roots political organization
2. For a third party presidential ticket
3. For a third political party

It was stated that these trends caused considerable debate among the various white and "Black Caucus" groups at the convention.

It was explained also that many of the delegates to the convention became suspicious that the CP was behind this policy. When the first vote was taken on electoral policy the split was almost fifty-fifty, one half being for local grass roots activities and a year organizing, and the other half in favor of the third party and a third party ticket now.

It was explained that the major suspicion was that the CP had accomplished this because of their control of the "Black Caucus". It was explained during this Board meeting that actually the CP members present at the convention had tried to formulate a compromise.

Relative to the "Black Caucus" and the selection of the 12 people that they placed on the NCNP Executive Board, it was stated that at this point the identity of the individuals selected by the "Black Caucus" group was not available.

After the aforementioned discussion, ARNOLD JOHNSON again commented and made a point of the fact that during the NCNP convention, although many of the CP representatives were fully identified throughout the convention as to their CP membership, there was a complete absence of any red-baiting during the convention, and in JOHNSON's view this has significant meaning for the CP's role in the 1968 political campaign.

JOHNSON also indicated that he believed the CP youth present for the convention had played a leading role.

JOHNSON then stated that he believed the CP should adopt a program to maintain the results of the NCNP convention. He recommended that to accomplish this, those CP members who had been in attendance maintain their new relationships and contacts developed during the convention.

Relative to weaknesses of the CP's role at the convention, it was the consensus that the CP's preparation for the convention was weak because it emphasized mobilization rather than politics and because of this many of the communists who participated in the convention were in a weakened position.

It was also stated that another weakness was the fact that the CP had conducted no preparation for Negro participation in the plan of the NCNP convention.

Others present for this meeting such as EARL DURHAM and JAMES WEST commented concerning the NCNP convention and generally agreed with the preliminary estimate; however, DURHAM challenged the basic concept that the CP had been functioning on previously and that is the coalition of labor and the liberal Negro. DURHAM noted that the CP would have to analyze this question more fully. JAMES WEST's opinion was the convention had started in chaos and had been whipped into an orderly session. He believed that this convention had resulted in tremendous unity around the concept of political independence and he stated that there was now a new level of Negro-white unity.

DAVID CANTER, a member of the CP of Illinois, who was a visitor and who had been on the NCNP convention staff, also commented that many mistakes had been made during the convention such as the following:

1. NCNP had not involved Negroes in preparation for the planning of the convention.
2. It had given credentials to the young militants without consulting any other Negro forces.
3. The NCNP convention should have suspended business once the Negro Caucus developed and waited for the Negro Caucus to complete its business and make its demands.
4. The CP white forces at the convention did not fight hard enough to identify with the Negro Caucus.
5. The CP was very slow at the district level at solving the staff problem of black participation.
6. The direction which the CP National Headquarters provided did not help to solve any of the problems.

(CG T-2, 9/6/67)

During the NCNP convention held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, August 29 through September 4, 1967, the following individuals, members of the CP, attended sessions of this convention or participated in other activities at the convention:

New York, New York

ARNOLD JOHNSON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
GIL GREEN
MIKE ZAGARELL
RASHEED STOREY
MAX STEIN
JOHN CUTCH

Baltimore, Maryland

JAKE GREEN

Los Angeles, California

DOROTHY HEALY
KENDRA ALEXANDER
CHARLENE MITCHELL

San Francisco, California

CAROLYN BLACK
CARL BLOICE

St. Louis, Missouri

HERSCHEL WALKER

Oregon

DON HAMERQUIST

Detroit, Michigan

TOMMY DENNIS

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

MIKE EISENSCHER

Chicago, Illinois

JAMES WEST
DOT DAVIES
DUTCH WAGNER
TED PEARSON
LULA SAFFOLD
DAVID CANTER
EARL DURHAM
ROZ DURHAM
FRANCES GABOW
KEN APPLEHANS
LINDA APPLEHANS
ROSEMARY CROWLEY
GENE TOURNOUR
MARJORIE KINSELLA
SYLVIA WOODS
ANTON HARBIN
BOB WOODS
CHARLES WILSON
HERB WRIGHT
AL MC PHERSON
SYLVIA SCHWARTZ

CG 100-41324

IRVING SCHWARTZ
RODNEY STEPHENS
JOHN REINKE
ISHMAEL FLORY

(CG T-1, 9/5/67)

The following source identified the following members of the CP as having attended sessions of the NCNP or participated in other activities at the convention:

Michigan

MARGE and AL FISHMAN
CAL LIPPERT

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

DEBBIE BELL

California

ROSCOE PROCTOR

Chicago, Illinois

MILTON COHEN
BEN FRIEDLANDER
EVA FRIEDLANDER
BEA PEARSON
DAVID ENGELSTEIN
LOU DISKIN
RANDY HOWARD
WILLIAM TURNIPSEDE

(CG T-2, 9/5/67)

The following source provided the identities of the following members of the CP who attended the NCNP convention during the period September 1 and 2, 1967:

New York

MIKE DAVIDOW

Cleveland, Ohio

SOL LEVIN

Detroit, Michigan

NAOMI and CONRAD KOMOROWSKI
STANLEY NOWAK

Chicago, Illinois

SARAH SILVER
BEA HIGBEE
ARNOLD BECCHETTI
LE ROY WOLINS
HARRY GAYNOR
WILFRED WILLE
CELIA FARMILANT
SAM CHEIFETZ
ISADORE POMERANTZ
FRANCES CURRY
SID SOLOMON
ANN SLOAN
JETTA LEE
VINCENT ANDRULIS
ANTON HARBIN
RACHEL LOWENSTEIN
MARTINA DYCUS
FRITZI ENGLESTEIN
SYLVIA KUSHNER
MINNA GURIE

(CG T-14, 9/6/67)

During the various activities held on August 30 and 31, 1967, at the NCNP convention, the following individuals were noted as present either in the drafting committee session or participating in other activities of the convention:

CLARK KISSINGER,⁵¹ a former officer of the SDS

DENNIS SCHRIEBER,⁵¹ member of the Chicago Committee to Defend the Bill of Rights

JACK SPIEGEL

~~SIDNEY LENS~~

~~PAUL BOOTH~~, former National Secretary of the SDS
and a NCNP convention staff member

~~JAMES PEAKE~~

~~LUCY MONTGOMERY~~, Chairman of the Chicago Host
Committee for the NCNP convention

TODD GITLIN, member of the SDS

DANNY QUEEN

HELEN QUEEN

~~CARL OGLESBY~~, a former official of the SDS

Reverend ~~WILLIAM BAIRD~~

~~RICHARD ROTHSTEIN~~, member of the SDS

CHARLES SOTIS

DALE YOUNCE, member of the SDS

FLORENCE CRILEY

NORMAN ROTH

(CG T-9, 8/30/67)

JACK SPIEGEL

JACK SPIEGEL is Organizational Director of the Joint Council #25, United Shoe Workers of America, Chicago, Illinois. SPIEGEL was a member of the Shoe Workers Club, Johnstone Section, CP of Illinois, until the latter part of 1955, at which time he dropped out of the CP because as a union official he had to sign a non-communist affidavit pursuant to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley law.

(CG T-15, 8/17/66)

JACK SPIEGEL is still possibly a member of the CP of Illinois since SPIEGEL is sometimes referred to in such a manner within CP circles that would indicate he continues to hold CP membership.

CG 100-41324

(CG T-2, 6/17/64)

SIDNEY LENS

EDWARD HUGO OEHLER, self-admitted former member of the CP and a self-admitted former National Secretary of the Revolutionary Workers League (RWL), stated on January 14, 1955, that SIDNEY LENS, known to him as SIDNEY OKUN, had been a card carrying member of the RWL during the middle 1930's in Chicago, and later became the National Secretary of the RWL.

JAMES PEAKE

JAMES PEAKE is a member of the CP, USA Youth Commission.

(CG T-11, 9/5/67)

Mrs. KENNETH MONTGOMERY,
Also Known As
Lucy Montgomery

In June, 1965, the SDS National Office in Chicago maintained a list of SDS financial contributors. This list was maintained and utilized during periodic fund raising campaigns of the SDS. Among the names on this list was LUCY MONTGOMERY. The list indicated that LUCY MONTGOMERY had already contributed \$1,000 to the SDS.

(CG T-16, 6/65)

DANNY QUEEN

DANNY QUEEN is a current member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

HELEN QUEEN

HELEN QUEEN, wife of DANNY QUEEN, is considered a member of the Garfield Club, CP of Illinois; however, she has not been attending club meetings recently.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

CG 100-41324

REVEREND WILLIAM BAIRD

The Reverend WILLIAM BAIRD is a member of the CCDBR Board of Directors.

(CG T-15, 9/5/67)

RICHARD CRILEY

RICHARD CRILEY until 1963 was a member of the CP of Illinois. In 1963 CRILEY voluntarily withdrew from activities of the CP of Illinois to devote his time to affairs of the CCDBR.

(CG T-7, 9/2/67)

CHARLES SOTIS

CHARLES SOTIS is a member of the Railroad Club of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-13, 9/7/67)

FLORENCE CRILEY

FLORENCE CRILEY is the wife of RICHARD CRILEY and attends functions of the CCDBR.

(CG T-15, 9/5/67)

NORMAN ROTH

NORMAN ROTH was formerly active in an industrial club of the CP of Illinois.

(CG T-15, 9/6/67)

During the period September 1 through September 4, 1967, the following individuals were observed participating in sessions or activities of the NCNP convention being held at the Palmer House, Chicago:

FRANK WILKINSON, Chairman of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee

Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG

BERNIE FARBER, member of the SDS

JOSEPH ENGEL

CARL BRADEN

BOB WOODS, W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of Chicago

MICHAEL JAMES, affiliated with SDS

LEE WEBB, affiliated with SDS

JOHN HERRERA, W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs

(CG T-9, 9/1-4/67)

DR. QUENTIN YOUNG 51

Dr. QUENTIN YOUNG as of January, 1966, was active in the civil rights movement and a member of the Doctors Club, CP of Illinois.

(CG T-2, 1/4/66)

BERNARD FARBER

BERNARD FARBER attended a CP of Illinois Youth School held in Chicago during August, 1966.

(CG T-17, 8/16/66)

JOSEPH ENGEL 1

JOSEPH ENGEL attended a meeting of the Professional Section, CP of Illinois, in February, 1961.

(CG T-2, 2/61)

CARL BRADEN

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the CP, Louisville, testified on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a State Sedition prosecution that CARL BRADEN was known to her as a member of the CP from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

The NCNP convention was held at Chicago during September 1-4, 1967.

There were approximately 2,000 delegates present representing about 27,000 individuals. The purpose of the convention was to bring together persons and organizations actively working in various fields including equality of opportunity for minority groups, slum clearance and peace in Vietnam so that they might take direct political action in support of their various goals.

Among those present as delegates and observers were the following Communist Party, USA members who were working at the convention toward the establishment of a third political party which could be backed by the CP, USA:

ARNOLD JOHNSON
GIL GREEN
MIKE STEIN
LEO RABOUINE
MIKE ZAGARELL
RASHEED STOREY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
WILLIE STANLEY
PHILLIP KALB
LOU KALB
MIKE DAVIDOW
LOUIS MOROZE
JACOB GREEN
SAM SCHMERLER
DEBBIE BELL
JARVIS TYNER
EARL DURHAM
JIM WEST
FRANCES GABOW
ARTHUR MC PAUL
ALFRED MC PHERSON
CARL BLOICE
DON HAMERQUIST
HERB KRANS DORF
TOM DENNIS
DOROTHY HEALY
CHARLENE ALEXANDER
HERSCHEL WALKER

The above individuals came from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Washington, D. C. and Oregon.

7
During the early part of the convention, the Negro delegates who called themselves "The Black Caucus" and who constituted about one-fifth of the persons present, presented a series of demands which would give them greater power in the affairs of the convention. A small portion of the Negro delegates who favored Black Nationalism, withdrew entirely from the convention and set up their own conference on the south side of Chicago. The majority of the Negro delegates who remained with the convention presented a series of demands which included 50 per cent Negro representation on all conference committees and asked for convention support for self-determination for black people, support of wars, "self liberation," condemnation of the "Zionist" in the Mid East, Negro control of black communities and demands for government assistance for Negroes in the United States. The convention, after bitter discussion, accepted these demands. 1

III
FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, followed Dr. SPOCK on September 1, 1967. He told the convention that it should work towards independence for the black man, both in the United States and throughout the world. He spoke out against the war in Vietnam.

On September 4, 1967, the conference closed with decisions against the formation of a separate political party and the running of a third candidate against President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. It was proposed that the conference concentrate its money and resources on local projects in the fields of civil rights, poverty programs and peace. It was decided that the conference would continue its activities locally and meet again in 1968.

On September 1, 2, and 3, 1967, during and after the convention activities of the day, CP members met together and discussed what was taking place at the convention. It was agreed that the CP had been unable to exercise any degree of influence over the actions taken by the convention. It was decided that CP members should become active on various committees set up at the convention and which were to function locally throughout the United States until the calling of another conference for New Political Convention in 1968.

During the evening of September 2, 1967, following convention activities, Negro CP members including RASHEED STOREY, DEBBIE BELL, CHARLENE ALEXANDER, EARL DURHAM and CARL BLOICE met in a room in the Palmer House. After discussion it was felt that the CP would have to support the "Black Caucus" at the conference in its drive for equal representation for Negroes and try to persuade.

the "Black Caucus" to accept the idea of an integrated third political party. It was agreed that efforts should be made to prevent a Negro walkout of the convention and to talk against an all Negro convention. It was decided that CP members should affiliate themselves with local Negro organizations in attendance at the conference. It was pointed out by CARL BLOICE that the white comrades in attendance at the convention would be similarly busy in attempts to join local peace, trade union, poverty and other organizations who had representatives at the convention.

On September 5, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS, who is known to the source as Labor Secretary, CP, USA, reviewed the activities of the conference with a CP representative who had been present at the conference. MEYERS expressed disappointment over the failure of the conference to produce a third political party which would be "progressive" in nature and it could be whole-heartedly supported by the CP. MEYERS was critical of the concept of black power and indicated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a CP, USA national leader seemed to be sympathetic towards the concept of black nationalism, which in MEYERS' view was wrong and contrary to the principles of the CP, USA. MEYERS said that the CP, USA leadership had high hopes that the conference could have been the beginning of a major third political party with its key issues to include Vietnam, civil rights and Urban Renewal.

In conclusion, MEYERS said that the CP, USA leadership including GUS HALL, known to the source as the National Secretary of the CP, USA, and HENRY WINSTON, known to the source as National Chairman of the CP, USA, would talk with other comrades who had been present at the New Political Conference and further evaluate the activities of the CP, USA at the convention.

(CG T-18, 9/5-6/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. African-American Heritage Association (AAHA)

During early 1967, the AAHA issued a call to a "National Conference of Solidarity and Free Africa", also known as the "Afro-American Conference" to be held May 19 to 21, 1967, at New York City, New York.

ISHMAEL FLORY recently advised that the above conference had been cancelled. FLORY gave no reason why this conference was cancelled and indicated that this conference may be held sometime during the fall of 1967.

(CG T-1, 5/15/67)

During April, 1967, a CP meeting was held at Baltimore, Maryland. JACOB GREEN mentioned the "Afro-American Conference", which was to have been held in New York City, and which was organized by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. GREEN said that LIGHTFOOT organized this conference with the help of ISHMAEL FLORY of the AAHA in Chicago. GREEN added that this conference is to be held during the fall of 1967, and efforts are being made to gather the names of prominent Negroes all over the country to support this conference. GREEN added that any names submitted to the AAHA should be carefully selected so that there will be no repercussions as a result of the names of individuals that are used.

(CG T-19, 5/31/67)

JACOB GREEN

JACOB GREEN is the Chairman of the CP of Maryland.

(CG T-19, 4/67)

At a meeting of the CP of Illinois, Negro Commission, held on August 2, 1967, ISHMAEL FLORY stated that the "Afro-American Conference", which was scheduled to be held in New York City during the fall of 1967, will not be held because there was not enough support for this conference.

(CG T-1, 8/9/67)

B. Literature Issued by CP of Illinois

Source made available a two page letter being circulated in the Chicago, Illinois area by the CP of Illinois dated July 25, 1967, on the letterhead of "The Communist Party of Illinois", and this letter is as follows:

"Dear Friend,

"Last June, the National Committee of the Communist Party made an appeal to the American People; Do not wait for the longest and hottest summer to happen. It urged all white Americans to join with the Negro people who were demanding that racist terror end and an emergency program to aid the ghetto begin. Enclosed you will find the entire text of that appeal.

"The Communist Party was not alone in issuing this appeal. We spoke in harmony with many others, with the churches, unions, and civil rights organizations of our nation. Some included the demand, as we did, that as a first step toward such an emergency program, the war in Vietnam be ended immediately by the withdrawal of American troops.

"These appeals went largely unheard, by the president, by congress, and most regrettably, by most white Americans, including many liberals and progressives.

"The occupation of the ghetto came with the heat of the summer. As the tension rose, the ear of Congress that had been deaf to pleas for peace and equality was transformed into a gaping racist mouth, demanding instead of an end to the war in Vietnam, the institutionalization, with 'anti-riot' legislation, of the war against the Black communities of the United States.

"This same Congress, lest anyone forget, acted immediately to crush the strike of the railroad shop workers, whose demands are years old. They react almost as fast to crush the Negro people, whose demands are centuries old.

"The Communist Party appeal characterized the plans and tactics for the ghetto occupation as 'fascist-like'.

"Today, we must say that we are witnessing the face of fascism in the United States.

"What else is the forced entry and illegal search of every Negro home in parts of Newark and Cairo, Illinois?

"What else are the mass arrests of literally thousands that have taken place in less than two weeks?

"What is it, if not fascist terror, when old women and babies become the 'legitimate' targets for the guns of national guardsmen and regular Army troops?

"What else, but fascist, are the special laws rushed through Congress aimed admittedly and explicitly at Stokely Carmichael and other heroes of the Black liberation movement?

"The Communist Party of Illinois feels compelled again to call upon every citizen of Illinois to demand, in his community, in his club, in his church, and in his shop, that the emergency program be launched immediately by the federal government.

"We must ask ourselves, as well as many white Americans of good will, will the hundreds of thousands who have protested the slaughter by American troops of the Vietnamese: permit a similar slaughter by the same troops to take place in their own communities, in their own country?

"The danger is clear and imminent to all Americans. It will depend on you whether democracy will be saved. Be you a railroad worker or a doctor, a mother or a son, Black or white, you can stand up now and be counted or perhaps be forced to suffer in silence for years to come.

"We therefore call upon every progressive organization, every American who loves democracy, to demand in unison with us:

"IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL ARMED RACIST POLICE AND TROOPS FROM ALL NEGRO COMMUNITIES, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL SELF-POLICE FORCES IN THE COMMUNITIES.

"IMMEDIATE FREEDOM FOR ALL THOSE ARRESTED IN THE RACIST TERROR, INCLUDING RAP BROWN, CHAIRMAN OF THE STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

"IMMEDIATE ARREST AND TRIAL OF ANY POLICE OFFICER ACCUSED OF RACIST ACTIVITY OR THE USE OF RACIST LANGUAGE; PURGING OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND ALL OTHER RACIST ORGANIZATIONS FROM THE RANKS OF THE POLICE AND THE ARMY.

"IMMEDIATE LAUNCHING OF A \$10 BILLION CRASH PROGRAM, TO BE CONTROLLED AND ADMINISTERED BY RESIDENTS OF THE GHETTO, FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE SLUMS AND THE EMPLOYMENT OF EVERY MAN OR WOMAN WHO DESIRES A JOB.

"IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF ALL U. S. TROOPS FROM THE SOIL OF VIETNAM, AN END TO THE DRAFT AND THE RELEASE OF ALL DRAFTED AMERICANS FOR THE BUILDING OF OUR COUNTRY AS A PLACE DECENT FOR EVERYBODY TO LIVE.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
Chairman

JACK KLING
Secretary

Communist Party of Illinois"

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

In the past, EUGENE TOURNOUR, a CP member, had been assigned to work within CORE, however, he exercised very little, if any, influence in CORE. TOURNOUR no longer resides at Chicago and at the present time the CP exercises very little, if any, influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

C. Coordinating Council of Community
Organizations (CCCO)

HERBERT WRIGHT, CP member, attends activities of the CCCO as a representative from the NALC periodically, however, WRIGHT exerts very little influence in the CCCO. The CCCO has been quite inactive recently, primarily because of a lack of funds.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

D. National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)

CP influence in establishing policy in the Chicago Branches of NAACP is practically non-existent. LESTER DAVIS and EARL DURHAM, both CP members, are also members of the NAACP but these individuals exert little, if any, influence in the affairs of the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)
(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

A meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on June 8, 1967, and HERBERT WRIGHT was elected Vice President of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC.

(CG T-1, 6/21/67)

HERBERT WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE, CHARLES WILSON, and RALPH TURNER, all of whom are CP members, have been assigned by the CP of Illinois to work in the NALC. Their main objectives at the present time is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing unorganized workers, with particular emphasis on organizing the hospital workers in the Chicago area, however, they have had very little success in this regard. The above individuals have had little success in exercising any influence in the NALC on behalf of the CP.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)

(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

F. Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)

(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)

CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)

(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 10/19/67)

(CG T-2, 10/20/67)

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anticommunist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working-class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, advised that GUS HALL, CPUSA General Secretary, indicated the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, at the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS
OF CHICAGO (DCC)

On May 3, 1965, a source advised that on June 30, 1964, a group of young people who attended the founding convention of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) met in Chicago and adopted a statement of purpose and constitution forming the DCC as an affiliate of the national DCA.

A second source advised on May 1, 1967, that DCA chartered clubs in the Chicago area are the West Side DCC and the North Side DCC, neither of which currently maintain a headquarters. There is no central headquarters for the DCC and there are no unchartered clubs in this area.

The second source advised that the majority of DCC members are also members of the CP.

During the past year DCC activity has been almost nonexistent.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. CG 100-41324

OCT 31 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO
DIVISION

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to report of Special
Agent Leland G. Richie,
at Chicago, dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

CG T-9 is an

Illinois area.

b7D

b3
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b7C
b7D
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FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

8-28-84
3-1-83
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Declassify on: OADR
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BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 REPCTA 1 copies made of copy 2; encl. pg 6

CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735
Atfile 100-6670

Classified by 1090
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite (See Bufile #62-117290)
LED/sja 11-17-77

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Bufile 100-438794
NYfile 100-149194
Atfile 100-5718

AGENCY: ACST, ~~OSI~~, OSI; SEC. SER.
Crim. Div. ~~FOI~~, CTD, RAO
DATE FORN: Walt to 1/6/67
HOW FORN: RIS
BY: TD R/c
100-AT-442529-806940

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York two, and for Chicago three, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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OTHERWISE.

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*. Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S*. Source utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is NY 4171-S*. Sources utilized HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are NY 694-S* and NY 4171-S*. Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is NY 694-S*.

- 4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 100-442529)
(1 - 100-438794)
2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
3- Chicago (Enc. 3) (RM)
8- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
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CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY 8 NOV. 1 1967
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FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION

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T. C. [redacted] (100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
[redacted] (CAROL HOOVER)
(1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
[redacted] (JESSE JACKSON)
[redacted] (STONE COOKS)

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AGS:jhs

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AT 100-5718

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b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* [REDACTED] It is felt
this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize
the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information
of this nature. X X X (U)

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DATE OF REVIEW FOR
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Atlanta, Georgia
October 31, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

OTHER per court order

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)
DATE: 6-11-85 1678 PEP/14

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Exempt from GDS, Category ~~2~~
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100-442521-2421

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OTHER per court order

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

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(U)

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S)

(U)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. ~~(u)~~

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. ~~(u)~~

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed \$50. ~~(u)~~

~~SECRET~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

STANLEY LEVISON

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. [In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee. ~~(S)~~(u)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him. ~~(S)~~(u)

U.S.A.

~~SECRET~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~

(U)

HOSEA WILLIAMS

During October, 1964, a confidential source advised that on October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read. ~~(U)~~ (u) 11.5/11

~~SECRET~~

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
October 31, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

 COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
 CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/6/67

FROM : *Lee* SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) *P**

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 8/1/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 8/1 through 10/31/67,
is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

On 10/2/67, [] advised that JAMES A. KENNEDY had stated ^{b7D} there was no CP, USA organization either on a club or state level then functioning in the state of New Mexico and that there were no dues being collected or maintained. KENNEDY, in 1966, publicly described himself as a member of the Communist Party and a spokesman for the Communist Party in the Albuquerque area. In July, 1967, CG 5824-S* furnished information reflecting JAMES KENNEDY in the latter part of June, 1967, had resigned from the CP, USA. On 9/22/67, [] advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS had on 9/21/67, stated that JAMES KENNEDY had dropped out of the CP, USA. PAT BLAU BLAWIS, residing Santa Fe, New Mexico, was elected to the National Committee of the

- 2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd
(4)

REC-69 100-442529-2422
EX 106

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AQ 100-2744

Communist Party at their convention held in June, 1966, in New York City. On her return to the state of New Mexico in the summer of 1966, PAT BLAWIS indicated she planned to create a functioning CP organization in the state of New Mexico, but to date she has not achieved her goal. On 10/2/67, [] advised that as far as he could determine PAT BLAWIS has done nothing during 1967 toward the creation of a functioning CP, USA organization in this state.

b7D

All available information has been reviewed and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico during the above period. The review of this information reflected that New Mexico has little, if any, racial problems as such and it appears that all action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

Sources, informants and potential security informants of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial matters in this state.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87 C, page 12 C, Manual of Instructions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 11/6/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/1/67 - 10/31/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK	TYPED BY pac
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES

Jackson report of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK, 8/2/67. *R. D. [unclear]*

-P-

LEADS

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>RKM</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM) 2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Jackson (100-57)		100-442529-2423 12 NOV 8 1967 REG-57 SI-105	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [unclear], OSI, SEC. SERV.	<i>INT/SEC!</i>	
Request Recd.	Request: ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: [unclear] 11/24/67		
How Fwd.	DATE FWD: [unclear]		
By	53 NOV 27 1967 [unclear]		

1 cc rpt 806949

JN 100-57

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Location</u>
✓ JN T-1 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
✓ JN T-2 is [REDACTED]	JN 100-730-2
✓ JN T-3 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
✓ JN T-4 is [REDACTED]	JN 100-1046-1
✓ JN T-5 is [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report furnished to New York as New York is office of origin in this matter.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" ^(U) information reported from JN T-1 through JN T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants and sources of continuing value, and compromise their future effectiveness.

PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE, mentioned in the details of report, is included in Security Index of the New York Office.

B*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La. (RM)
2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK
Date: 11/6/67

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: JN 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from informants regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation, set forth; Information regarding Socialist Workers Party Vice-Presidential Candidate delivering speech at predominantly Negro Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Miss., 10/5/67, set forth.

-P-

DETAILS

This report covers the period August 1, 1967, through October 31, 1967.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

See miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

JN T-1 advised on October 27, 1967, that the MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently within the State of Mississippi. Source stated AARON HENRY is the State President of the Mississippi Branch of the NAACP, and CHARLES EVERS is the Mississippi Field Secretary. He said there are 43 NAACP chapters throughout the State of Mississippi. Source said LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as LAWRENCE GUYOT, continued to be the Chairman of the MFDP.

LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, born [REDACTED] at Pass Christian, Mississippi, was interviewed September 14, 1967, during the course of another FBI investigation, at which time he advised he is the State Chairman of the MFDP, which has 40 county units in Mississippi. He said the MFDP has a 17 member State Executive Committee and MFDP headquarters are located at Sunflower, Mississippi. He estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 Negroes in Mississippi in some manner sympathize with, participate in, or actively support the MFDP. He said the MFDP's purpose is to muster political power and encourage political participation by Negroes in Mississippi.

b6
b7C

The first source mentioned advised on October 27, 1967, that MONICA KLEIN, white female, still is a close personal associate of LAWRENCE GUYOT and they both periodically

JN 100-57

reside together in an apartment at the Patio Apartments on Pearl Street in Jackson, Mississippi. He said KLEIN no longer has any formal affiliation with the MFDP and is employed as a salaried secretary with the Child Development Group of Mississippi (CDGM), Jackson, Mississippi, a Head Start Project, funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

JN T-2 advised on February 6, 1956 that ~~MONICA KLEIN~~ was a member of the Rosenberg Teen-age Club Labor Youth League, (LYL). Source advised three or four months previous to this date KLEIN was club educational director.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN T-3 advised on October 27 1967, that ~~JAN~~ ~~HILLEGAS~~, white female, born [redacted] at Syracuse, New York, civil rights movement activist in Mississippi for the past three years, is the present secretary and office manager of the Freedom Information Service (FIS). Source advised that the FIS office was recently moved from Norman Road in Jackson to a house at 900 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. Source said HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Source stated Spartacist is received by HILLEGAS at the FIS office.

b6
b7c

Spartacist is a publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI).

JN 100-57

✓ A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section.

JN T-1 advised on October 27, 1967, that the FIS office is a literature distribution office which promotes and conducts research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. Source said the FIS program supports very closely the position taken, programs initiated and general policies of the MEDP.

On October 27, 1967, JN T-3 advised that he had recently observed copies of the following newspapers in the FIS office:

1. The Worker
2. The National Guardian
3. The Militant

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the Executive Order 10450.

5/ On August 31, 1967, JN T-4 advised that one PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE, who is the Vice-Presidential Candidate for the Socialist Workers Party, was to begin a tour of Southern Negro colleges in mid-September, 1967, until October 21, 1967. BOUTELLE is described as follows:

JN 100-57

Race -	Negro
Sex -	Male
Date of Birth -	October 13, 1934
Place of Birth -	New York, New York
Height -	5'10" - 6'
Weight -	145
Complexion -	Dark
Marital Status -	Separated
FBI Number -	123712G

b6
b7C

On October 5, 1967, JN T-5 advised PAUL BENJAMIN BOUTELLE had spoken to an audience of about 100 persons from 8:00 p.m., to 10:00 p.m., on that date in the Chapel at Tougaloo College, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Source said the majority of persons in attendance were college students, and all were Negroes except for about 25 whites present. Source said that HOWARD SPENCER, Negro male, born [redacted] at Eupora, Mississippi, leader of the Political Action Committee at Tougaloo College, introduced BOUTELLE. Source said SPENCER in his introduction said BOUTELLE was seeking the office of Vice-President of the United States, representing the Socialist Workers Party. Source related that SPENCER is a senior student at Tougaloo College, majoring in Political Science.

Source related that BOUTELLE in his speech primarily spoke about Negroes participating in politics and in supporting Negro candidates for various offices. Source advised that BOUTELLE left the college after his speech and departed Mississippi early the next day for unknown destination.

(As mentioned earlier, the Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

Doctor GEORGE A. OWENS, President, Tougaloo College,

JN 100-57

Tougaloo, Mississippi, during interview on October 6, 1967, during the course of another investigation, advised that Tougaloo College is a private liberal arts undergraduate college founded in 1869. He said the college is sponsored by the United Church of Christ and the Disciples of Christ, and that it has 650 students who are predominantly Negro. He said the college faculty is integrated and the college is located about three miles north of Jackson, Mississippi, on a 500 acre campus. He said the Political Action Committee on campus is a faculty approved non-academic related group consisting of about 25 Negro students. He said the group periodically sponsors on-campus speakers.

APPENDIX

SPARTACIST LEAGUE
Formerly Known as
Revolutionary Committee of
the Fourth International

Source advised on September 7, 1966 that the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI) also known as Spartacist, held a Founders Conference of the Spartacist League at Chicago, Illinois, from September 3 - 5, 1966.

Source advised on September 7, 1966 that on September 4, 1966 it was stated that the Spartacist League's objective was to destroy the capitalist system and the capitalist society and create a workers class system and a workers class society.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

APPENDIX

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

- "1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly ***. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi
November 6, 1967

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of Special Agent
Thomas Fitzpatrick at
Jackson, Mississippi,
dated November 6, 1967.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/1/67

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) ~~(P*)~~

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 8/22/67.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Well-informed Negro informants continue to confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

- 732-60694
100-442529-2424
2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
1 - New York (info.) (RM)
1 - Portland

LEF:lbt
(4)

Q

REC-71
EX 106

100-442529-2424
8 NOV 8 1967

RACIAL MATTERS



5010-108-01

NOV 20 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Report Form
FD-263 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin DETROIT	Date 11/6/67	Investigative Period 10/17-30/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		Report made by SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	Typed By cmt
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Detroit letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/67,
captioned as above.

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence
in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ (U)
since information reported by DE T-1 through DE T-8
could conceivably result in the identification of confidential
informants of continuing value and compromise their

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM) 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Detroit (100-32457)		100-442529-2425	REC-71
		13 NOV 13 1967	106
		RACIAL/INT. SECT.	

100-442529-806940

AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
F: ICD, CRD, RAO

HOW FORN: *Waltham* 11/24/67
DATE FORN: *AG*

BY: *Drum C.*

DE 100-32457

effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

In addition, one copy is being designated for the New York Office since that office is the Office of Origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Office territory are listed on the Security Index of the Detroit Office or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

✓ DE T-1 is

[Redacted]

Location

[Redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ DE T-2 is

[Redacted]

✓ DE T-3 is

[Redacted]

✓ DE T-4 is

[Redacted]

- B -
Cover Page

DE 100-32457

Identity of Source

Location

✓ DE T-5 is

✓ DE T-6 is

✓ DE T-7 is

✓ DE T-8 is

b3
b7D
b7E

This report page 10

- C* -
Cover Page

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

- 1 - NIS, Chicago (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - G-2, Detroit (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (REGISTERED MAIL)

Copy to:

Report of:

SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN

Office: Detroit, Michigan

Date:

November 6, 1967

File Number:

100-32457

Bureau File: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) supported 7/67 Detroit rioting and refer to it as a "rebellion", not a riot. Recruitment of Negro youth emphasized by local Michigan District CP (MDCP) leader. Detroit SWP and SWP youth affiliate, the YSA, continue to concentrate on "Vietnam Issue" and solicitation of signatures to place SWP on ballot in 1968 Michigan elections rather than racial matters.

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period from July 16, 1967, to October 15, 1967, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

~~GROUP 1~~
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

DE 100-32457

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on August 1, 1967, that a meeting of the Michigan District Communist Party (MDCP) State Board was held on July 25, 1967, at 16771 Turner, Detroit, Michigan. CARL WINTER, National Official of the CP, who was present at this meeting, stated that the rioting in Detroit was an uprising of the oppressed people of Detroit, and indicated that Mr. JOHNSON never sent Federal troops to Alabama to defend the poor Negroes in that state; however, he President JOHNSON, did not hesitate to send troops to Detroit to fight the poor Negroes.

It is to be noted that widespread rioting during which numerous arrests were made, damage to property estimated in the millions, and during which a number of deaths and personal injuries were reported, occurred in the Detroit area during the period from July 23-31, 1967.

DE T-2 advised on January 17, 1966, that during a meeting of the National Committee of the CP, USA, held in New York City during the period from January 14-17, 1966, CARL WINTER was named Editor of "The Worker" newspaper.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

DE 100-32457

DE T-3 advised on June 28, 1966, that CARL WINTER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City, New York, during the period from June 22-26, 1966.

DE T-1 advised on September 14, 1967, that a meeting of the CP National Auto Commission was held on September 10, 1967, at the Belcrest Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS discussed the Negro youth in the United States today, and stated that, "We must win over the Negro youth as they are the most militant and advanced group in our society".

DE T-1 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR., was currently Chairman of the MDCP, a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee, Negro Commission, and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-1 advised on August 1, 1967, that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on July 27, 1967, at 19775 Sussex, Detroit, Michigan. WILLIAM ALLAN gave a report at this meeting on the rioting, then in progress in Detroit. He described the disturbance in Detroit as being a "rebellion" by oppressed Negroes against whites, rather than a riot.

DE 100-32457

DE T-4 advised on March 7, 1966, that WILLIAM ALLAN is currently a member of the Club Leadership Council of the MDCP and is the Michigan Correspondent for "The Worker" newspaper.

DE T-1 advised on August 15, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP Auto Commission was held on August 13, 1967, at 16771 Turner, Detroit, Michigan. The disturbance in Detroit during July, 1967, which was referred to by those in attendance as a "rebellion" was discussed at this meeting. HERBERT KRANSDORF described the "rebellion" as being extremely useful to the CP in that the "rebellion" makes the work of the CP easier.

Another CP member in attendance at this meeting indicated that the Negro militants need friends and the CP must convince these militants that the CP is in a position to assist them.

DE T-5 advised on June 15, 1966, that HERBERT KRANSDORF is currently District Organizer of the MDCP.

DE T-6 on August 15, 1967, made available a statement issued by the MDCP concerning the Detroit disturbance, which statement was dated July 26, 1967, and captioned, "Brute Force is Not the Answer to Negro Unrest". A copy of this statement is as follows:

July 26, 1967

BRUTE FORCE IS NOT THE ANSWER TO NEGRO UNREST

It certainly cannot be said that the Detroit upheaval comes as any surprise. "Tornado warnings" have been up from Watts to Newark to Minneapolis - from Atlanta to Buffalo to Cairo, Ill. Every one of these upheavals has been a rebellion against the refusal of government or industry to take meaningful steps to meet the basic problems facing Negroes, and especially Negro Youth.

The answer to each protest, each march, each demonstration demanding change was, "You are going to far", "Be patient, give us more time". In reality only minor concessions were granted while the basic problems remained to fester.

In every city the problems persist and grow:

Negro Unemployment is double that of whites and is growing.

Urban renewal has meant Negro removal not housing.

Housing problems have reached the critical stage.

Police brutality is still a constant feature of ghetto life.

Higher prices, rents, and interest rates are commonplace in Negro areas.

Negro casualty rate in Vietnam is double that of Whites.

The income gap between Negro and White continues to grow.

Detroit the auto capital of the world is no exception. Last February the Chairman of the U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission disclosed that:

Only 2.4% of the auto industries skilled tradesmen are Negro.

Negro males comprise only 1% of the auto industry professional, technical, and sales workers.

In construction trades, Negroes are practically excluded from plumbing, electrical, sheet metal, iron workers trades, and what is worse, the present apprenticeship schools have only 1.7% Negro enrollment.

Unemployment among Negro Youth in Detroit is currently more than double that of White Youth.

Grossly inadequate representation at all levels of Government decision making on matters affecting the daily lives of Negro people.

Can any of the above be said to represent progress towards the elementary need for a decent life and full citizenship? No! It represents a continuation of the oppression and the intensification of it.

The above facts are only an indication of a vast accumulation of bitterness, frustration, and hopelessness that have affected thousands of Negro youth in our city.

The real question that needs to be faced by the White population of Detroit is not "Why do they rebel?"--but rather--"How have they stood it so long?" Would you have been as patient?

Two main forces in Detroit and American life bear the main responsibility for flagrant and widespread fighting of the constitutional rights of Negro Americans:

1. The major banking, financial and industrial trusts of our area set the employment patterns, housing and realty practices. They encourage and finance the racists and segregationists in our city.
2. The Johnson administration has shamelessly defaulted on all of its glowing promises to the Negro people. It has to all intents and purposes killed the anti-poverty program, the model cities program. It has put through drastic cuts in education, health, housing, etc. etc. At the same time it squanders \$80 million dollars a day-- \$27 BILLION dollars a year and over 12,000 American lives in a racist war against the colored people of Vietnam. When President Johnson thought it politically usefull, he acted with dispatch in sending Federal troops to Detroit. Where were the troops when they were needed to protect the Negroes of Mississippi against racist violence?

The Communist Party of Michigan proposes as first steps towards correcting some of the grievances of the Negro People:

1. That the Mayor and Governor call on the Auto and other corporations to undertake the recruiting, training, and employment within a six month period of at least 2000 Negro Youth for skilled and technical jobs in their plants and offices.
2. That the Mayor, Governor and Federal Agencies involved announce that, effective immediately, no city, state or Federal funds will be spent on any project or contract that does not specifically undertake active and substantial hiring of Negro workers.
3. That all unions involved in apprenticeship programs will be required to submit to the State Civil Rights Commission by Labor Day, specific plans to guarantee that 50% of all apprentices will be Negro, or face prosecution.
4. The Federal government must immediately make available, from funds now being allocated for the war on Vietnam, \$1 BILLION to be used to reconstruct Detroit's devastated areas. This will provide for a comprehensive, planned and fully integrated community, including low rent public housing, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, and other recreational facilities. New schools and other educational facilities, utilizing the most advanced techniques must be a prime feature, within the over-all plan.
5. A Presidential executive order to be issued immediately declaring that all restrictions on equal housing opportunities are henceforth illegal and that violators will be vigorously prosecuted.
6. Detroit's Police Force must be composed of at least 50% Negro personnel at all levels of its operations including policy making and supervisory positions. Policing of predominately Negro areas must immediately be placed under the command of Negro officers.
7. Election of City Council must be by district rather than city-wide to guarantee full proportional representation.
8. Negroes must constitute 50% of all city policy and administrative bodies.

9. The Federal Government must immediately authorize emergency housing in hotels, and provide other necessities, for all families and individuals displaced by the fires--until such time as the government can provide them with adequate housing that is financially within their means.

A major factor contributing to the atmosphere of hopelessness among Negro Youth is the feeling that the mass of white citizens have stopped working for Negro Rights. A basic condition for the avoidance of further outbreaks is the renewed dedication and activation of White people in the struggle for Negro rights, especially the trade unions.

We urge all concerned Detroiters and particularly the white people of the city to speak out and act through their Unions, F.T.A.'s, Block Clubs, Political and Fraternal groups etc., in supporting and implementing the above 9 point program. Racist and militaristic solutions must be rejected as dangerous and destructive to democratic rights in our community and nation as a whole.

A healthy and harmonious community and country can only be built on the firm foundation of the recognition of the unity of interests of its Black and White citizenry.

Finally, we believe that it is becoming more and more clear to all that the costly and senseless war in Vietnam is the major barrier to the fulfillment of the needs and aspirations of all working people, Negro and White. The idea that the only future that the government holds out to Negro youth is to fight and die in a war ten thousand miles away against colored people who are basically fighting for the same right to live in decency is another major contributing factor to the unrest of Negro youth everywhere. American boys must be brought home quickly and the full resources of our country turned to building a decent home and high standard of living for every American, Black and White.

BUILD HOUSES NOT BOMBS

FOR FULL EQUALITY FOR NEGROES

JOBS AND DEMOCRACY FOR ALL AMERICANS

Communist Party of Michigan

P O Box 3491

Highland Park
48203

DE 100-32457

DE T-1 advised on September 19, 1967, that a State Committee meeting of the MDCP was held on September 17, 1967, at the Pick-Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting TOMMY DENNIS discussed the convention of the National Conference on New Politics, recently held in the Chicago, Illinois, area and indicated that the Black Caucus which gained control of this convention, was the official creation of the CP. DENNIS criticized members in attendance at this meeting for not becoming involved in racial matters and civil rights at the grass roots level.

DE T-7 advised on September 14, 1967, that a meeting of the MDCP Club Leadership Council was held on September 11, 1967, at 1442 Griswold Street, Detroit. TOMMY DENNIS discussed the disturbance in Detroit in July, 1967, which he referred to as being a "rebellion". DENNIS said the "rebellion" was planned by the white power structure and their agents, the Detroit Police Department. He said the plan was to instigate a "rebellion" and isolate a section of the city after calling in the National Guard and the United States Army. DENNIS said the purpose of this was to demonstrate to the Negro people that their so-called progress in the field of civil rights had come to a halt.

DENNIS stated that a number of factors were responsible for the "rebellion", such as the high unemployment rate in the ghettos of Detroit, discrimination in education and housing, and police brutality. However, he stated that the paramount cause of the "rebellion" was recognition on the part of the Negro worker and Negro youth that there is no hope for the alleviation of the aforementioned grievances under the existing social system.

DE 100-32457

DENNIS stated that many people familiar with the Russian Revolution during the early 1900's feel that the present racial unrest in the United States is the actual beginning of a large scale overthrow of the American system.

DE T-1 advised on October 2, 1967, that a meeting of the Polish-Bulgarian-Romanian Club of the MDCP, was held on September 26, 1967, at 5854 Chene Street, Detroit. CONRAD KOMOROWSKI, who presided at this meeting, informed those present that it was in the best interest of the CP to support the disturbance which occurred in Detroit during July, 1967. He stated that the CP should encourage additional disturbances throughout the country as these disturbances weaken the country internally and as a result adversely affect American foreign policy.

DE T-1 advised on March 21, 1966, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was currently a member of the Polish-Bulgarian Club, MDCP.

E. The Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

DE 100-32457

DE T-8 advised on October 13, 1967, that the local leadership of the Detroit Chapter of the SWP and of the SWP youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in Detroit continues to concentrate their activities on the "Vietnam Issue", as well as the solicitation of signatures to place the SWP on the ballot during the 1968 general elections in the State of Michigan, and at the present time are not concerned about racial matters.

Characterizations of the Detroit Chapter SWP and the YSA are contained in the appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
November 6, 1967

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report, at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 11/15/67

FROM: SAC, Memphis (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: ~~COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN~~
~~RACIAL MATTERS:~~
IS-C

NEW YORK OO

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report - for period 8/1 through 10/31/67.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in racial matters within confines of territory covered by Memphis FBI Division.

- 100-442529-2426
- EX-103
- 100-442529-2426
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (RM) (100-CIRM)
 - 1 - Knoxville (INFO) (RM) (100-3570)
 - 1 - Memphis

WHL:mjh
(5)

REC-10 NOV 20 1967



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NOV 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 11/17/67

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

CIRM

(OO:NY)

(Bufile 100-442529)

(NYfile 100)

(WFOfile 100-43710)

CINAL

CP, USA

EDUCATION

(OO:NY)

(Bufile 100-3-71)

(NYfile 100-)

(WFOfile 61-49D)

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are two copies each of the following material:

1. News release of a statement by HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, dated 11/6/67.

ENCLOSURE

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - WFO
- (1 - 100-33101) (CINAL)

"ENCL. BEHIND FILE"
CEG:cas
(10)

AIRTEL

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

79 NOV 27 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-3-71

REC-32

100-442529-2427

EX-108

6 NOV 22 1967

WFO 100-43710

2. Report to National Conference of CP, USA, 10/14 - 15/67, by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs.
3. Material on the 50th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, prepared by the Education Department of the Communist Party of New York State.
4. Conference on Strategy and Tactics in the New State of Struggle for Negro Liberation (10/14 - 15/67.)

This material was furnished on 11/16/67 by
It was received in the Communist Party mail box in Washington, D. C. All the envelopes which contained the material bore the return address of the CP, USA, in New York City.

b7D

WFO is retaining only one copy each of the material which have been authenticated by the source. These copies will be filed as exhibits in the appropriate CP, USA files in this office.

The originals of the material have been furnished to the CP in Washington, D.C.

November 18, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

The attached concerns information obtained from our intelligence work in communist influence in racial matters. Hosea Williams, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was discussing his involvement in Interstate Transportation of Stolen Motor Vehicle (ITSMV) case wherein Harold Belton Andrews stole automobiles for subsequent sale to SCLC through Williams. Andrews and Morris Finley, who did work for SCLC, were both convicted in U.S. District Court, Atlanta, Georgia, on 7-28-66, for ITSMV violation and both have been sentenced. Williams and Charles C. Mize, Jr., the middleman, were not prosecuted for ITSMV. The Department ruled that the evidence against Williams and Mize would not support further prosecution.

Stanley Levison is the principal adviser of Martin Luther King and a long-time secret Communist Party member. There is no prior information indicating that Levison was friendly with Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, former Attorney General.

NKN:hw

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

James X2428
AB

F B I

Date: 11/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS.

On 11/15/67

b7D
advised to OTHER per court orderSOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN
LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCECRIME
* on Court at Production

- 3- Bureau (RM)
 1- New York (100-153735) (RM)
 1- WFO (100-43710) (RM)
 4- Atlanta
 (1 - 100-6670)
 (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)
 (1 - [redacted])
 (1 - 157-621) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)

AGS:jhs
(9)

REC 18

NOV 17 1967

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b7E

RACIAL
[Handwritten signature]

54 NOV 27 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 11/21/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 11/3/67 - 11/17/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>OC/M</i>		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY asi
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA [redacted] dated 8/31/67, at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

a

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO
						None	PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
APPROVED <i>W66rapp</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>gt</i>						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: (9) - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)						<i>100-442529-2429</i> REC 26 <i>NOV 21 1967</i> <i>J.M. White</i> <i>REC-SEC</i> <i>Rac. Nat. Int.</i>	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACST, [redacted], OSI, SEC. SERV., [redacted]						
Request for	Request for: [redacted] [redacted]						
Date Recd.	DATE FORW. <i>Worthy</i> <i>12/4/67</i>						
How Recd.	BY: <i>[signature]</i>						
By							

1cc [redacted] 806940
54 DEC 5 1967

LA 100-66078

INFORMANTS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
✓ LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-2 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-3 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-4 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-5 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-6 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-7 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-8 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-9 [redacted]	
✓ LA T-10 [redacted]	

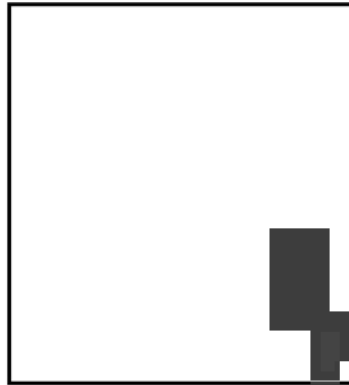
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LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LOCATION

- ✓ LA T-11
[REDACTED]
- ✓ LA T-12
[REDACTED]
- ✓ LA T-13
[REDACTED]
- ✓ LA T-14
[REDACTED]



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena. (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of:

Date:

11/21/67

Office: Los Angeles, California

b6
b7c

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy and tactics of the Southern California District
Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

LA 100-66078

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY.....	3
(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA.....	3
(B) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY.....	3
II. COMMUNIST TACTICS.....	6

LA 100-66078

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses mentioned in this report are in Los Angeles, California.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

LA T-1 (7/25, 26/67)

Source advised that a school was held by the CP, USA, from June 17, 1967, through July 9, 1967, at Camp Loujack (formerly known as Camp Unity), near Pawling, New York. At one session of this school, it was stated that there was a need to unite the Peace Movement and Black People's Movement.

B. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-2 (7/28/67)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held July 24, 1967, at 3048 Victoria, there was a discussion concerning the riots that have been happening around the country. At the meeting, it was mentioned that these riots needed leadership and guidance and that the Communist Party (CP) must involve itself. It was further mentioned that the leadership of these riots should start to make demands in regards to jobs, housing, and education so as to make the riots meaningful.

LA T-3 (8/21/67)
LA T-4 (8/17/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 9, 1967, at 1733 West 84th Street. During a discussion of peace marches, it was mentioned that all Negroes should take part in these peace marches. It was further mentioned that it is hard to get the Negroes out because none of the major civil rights groups endorse the marches. One of the members at the meeting stated that some of the Party (CP) people in the civil rights groups should try to get them to endorse the peace marches.

LA 100-66078

LA T-4 (8/3/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held July 26, 1967, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. At this meeting, the riot in Detroit, Michigan, was discussed. Most of the members agreed that the Party (CP) should try to establish communication with the Negro people by trying to get closer to them and to help them solve their problems.

LA T-5 (8/3/67)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDPC, was held July 18, 1967, at 325 East 108th Street, Apartment 1. There was a general discussion at this meeting concerning the answer to the problems of the Negro youth and it was generally agreed that education and jobs were vitally needed.

LA T-5 (8/3/67)

A District Committee meeting of the SCDCP was held on July 1, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. During a discussion of the Peace Movement, it was brought out that the Party (CP) should aid in continuing the Peace Movement and to unite with other organizations and groups such as the Negro Community to combat police brutality.

LA T-6 (8/2/67)

On July 24, 1967, a meeting of the San Bernardino - Riverside County Club, SCDCP, was held at 2362 Blake Street, Muscoy, California. During this meeting, a discussion was held concerning the various race riots throughout the country. It was suggested during the meeting that the Party (CP) should get into the black community to bring forth the CP program.

LA T-1 (8/14/67)

On July 27, 1967, a joint meeting of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) CP Club and the Youth Commission, SCDCP, was held at 1920 South Federal. During a discussion of the various riots around the country, it was stated that the purpose of the role that the young Communists should play since they are mainly white is that they should be working in the white community to organize some sort of feeling of sympathy and support for the Negroes involved in the riots.

LA 100-66078

LA T-9 (8/25/67)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held on August 15, 1967, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. A discussion was held concerning Negro and white unity and Negro work in general. Also discussed was the role the whites should play in relation to the CP's work among Negroes.

LA T-10 (8/29/67)

A meeting of the Section Organizers, Section Organizational Secretaries and Club Chairmen, SCDCP, was held August 16, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, spoke and made the statement that Black Power can best be won at this time through an alliance with the New Politics Movement.

LA T-3 (8/25/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 23, 1967, at 824 West 74th Street. An announcement was made at this meeting that the Party (CP) wants more Negroes to join the Peace Movement.

LA T-11 (9/18/67)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held September 6, 1967, at 1808 Arapahoe Street. During the meeting, it was announced that the Section is having a conference on Black Power on September 23, 1967, and all Section members were urged to attend.

LA T-2 (9/26/67)
LA T-3 (9/29/67)
LA T-13 (10/4/67)
LA T-14 (10/4/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held September 23, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BILL TAYLOR, Chairman of Negro Affairs, SCDCP, spoke and stated there was a need for more discussion on Black Power. TAYLOR said that the CP was

LA 100-66078

isolated from the movements in Watts, California, area due to the lack of Negro community to work in this area. He also made the statement during this meeting that the whites should join in the Negro struggles but must be careful not to take over the leadership.

II. TACTICS

LA T-3 (8/21/67)

Source advised on this date that the SCDCP is busy trying to line up more people in the Negro community for the peace groups.

LA T-3 (8/21/67)
LA T-7 (8/17/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held August 14, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. At this meeting, it was announced that another full-time staff member had been added by the Party (CP) to work among the people in the Negro community on peace and the New Politics.

LA T-2 (8/14/67)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held August 7, 1967, at 2128 3rd Avenue. During the meeting, a discussion was held on the recent race riots and one member stated that the CP will take firmer positions in the near future in order to develop more militancy on the part of the working class.

LA T-8 (8/18/67)

A meeting of members of the Northern and Southern California District Boards, CP, was held July 30, 1967, at the Hacienda Inn, Fresno, California. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, spoke at this meeting concerning putting a third party on the ballot by petition. During her speech, she stated that the CP should align themselves with the Mexican and Negro people who are striving for representation in one of the major political parties.

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LA 100-66078

LA T-2 (9/21/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held September 18, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, attended and spoke. During her speech, she announced that she is going to teach Marxist classes to the "young black militants" in a few weeks. She also stated that plans are presently being discussed for possibly having open CP meetings in areas like Watts and the Mexican communities.

LA T-12 (10/5/67)

A meeting of the West Adams Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held September 25, 1967, at 3048 Victoria. It was announced at this meeting that for the next month all clubs would be discussing Black Power. Instructions were given during the meeting to a member of the club who belonged to the Teamsters Union to organize a meeting of striking teamsters in order to inform them on Black Power but not to let them know that this meeting would be Communist inspired.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
November 21, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above,
at Los Angeles.

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b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 10/31/67

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD, (100-10317) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64, and Springfield letter to Bureau, dated 7/31/67.

Contact with informants and sources in the Springfield Division has failed to reflect any information pertinent to captioned matter.

- 110806945
- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
 - 2 - Springfield (100-10317)

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100-442529-2430

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RACIAL DISTRICT

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Date: 10/31/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM;
IS - C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM concerning a meeting of the enlarged National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held in New York on 10/14-15/67. Two copies are being furnished New York.

This information was received from [REDACTED] and former [REDACTED] was used to characterize RONALD LOCKMAN.

The enclosed LHM is classified "~~confidential~~" (U) since the data reported by this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The LHM bearing the address of Washington, D.C., was used to further protect the source.

Wider dissemination will be made upon receipt of source's written statement.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 10) (R.M.)
 - 2 - New York (Encls. -2) (R.M.)
 - 1 - 100-153735
 - 1 - 100-80641
 - 3 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 100-47672 (CIRM)
 - 1 - 100-31723 (CPUSA-ORGANIZATION)

CJW:jp
(8)

22 NOV 2 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

RACIAL INT. SECT.

55 NOV 30 1967



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C.

October 31, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

On October 30, 1967, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised a meeting of the enlarged National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held on October 14 and 15, 1967, in the Hotel Abbey-Victoria, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss changes, trends, and the new phase in the Negro people's struggles. Approximately 75 people attended the meeting.

The first speaker was CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who made the report from the National Board, CPUSA. According to LIGHTFOOT, the meeting was called as the result of an article concerning the new phase of the Negro people's struggle written by ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, which was published in "Political Affairs," the theoretical journal of the CPUSA.

LIGHTFOOT's report concerned the question of black nationalism, militancy rising in trade unions, black and white unity, and a review of the party's work over the past nine years. He stated the germs of disunity are being placed in the 'cup of black and white unity and as a result black nationalism has increased. The situation will get worse and black nationalism will develop a reactionary character. The trend throughout the country is one of practical and economic disturbances, strikes by the workers, and rebellions on the part of the Negroes. Crime in this country has risen by 17 per cent and it is predicted the

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~~Group 1~~

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downgrading and
declassification~~

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ENCLOSURE

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MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

rate will continue to climb to 62 per cent by 1968. People are beginning to strike back. All this is the result of the administration's war policy, a lop-sided war budget against the needs for higher education, jobs, better housing, etc.

The changes in this country have produced hardships. Racism has been with us a long time and we should study the conditions under which it appears.

These conditions have developed instances where the ultra-rights element has worked with the so-called liberals and trade union leaders to stop the advance of the Negro people. In the past, former President John F. Kennedy sent troops into the south to protect the Negroes, but today the police backed by federal power rule the Negro community.

LIGHTFOOT stated housing has played an important factor in the rise of black nationalism. The migration of Negroes from the south to the north has caused an overcrowded situation and has forced many to seek housing in the suburbs. Black nationalism has arisen from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Negroes have sought to integrate with the white people but the white people have resented this. Abstract integration will not solve the problem. Integrated schools and housing are not enough. The Negro people have decided to use strength instead of a moral approach. This feeling has developed black nationalism to the point the people are proud to be "black."

Today in the ghetto there are three types of Negro people; the migrants from the south, the youth composed of students and unemployed, and the businessmen. A Negro capitalist class has emerged within our imperialist nation. At the present time the black people's movement has developed a progressive character. They do not exclude the white people but Negroes as a whole are distrustful of whites but they are not "anti-white."

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

The Party's position must be one between reactionary nationalism and progressive nationalism. We must realize everyone advocating black nationalism doesn't mean it. The reactionary position of the Black Muslims calls for complete separation. This policy can lead only to genocide of the Negro people. The Party doesn't reject everything projected by the Muslims but the Party does object to this complete separation.

Some of the leaders in the civil rights struggle have called for civil disobedience. This could only lead to suicide. The Party claims the Negro has the right to defend himself, but he does not have the right to adopt this as an arena for struggle.

During the past nine years the Party line has not been wrong. In 1964 the Negro Commission issued the first and only comprehensive program for the Negro people in this country. The program was good but the Party was not correct in not following things with this program. There also developed in the Party a growth of conservatism. The Party felt that because of their past experience, the Party should teach and not learn. Of course, chauvinism must be cleared from our ranks if "we" are to build black-white unity. The Party must build the black-white unity. The Party must concentrate on helping the Negro working class. By moving forward into today's struggle and building the black-white coalition in labor and the communities we will enhance the struggle for socialism in this country.

Others present expressed approval of LIGHTFOOT's report.

It was announced that efforts were being made to revive Subversive Activities Control Board and all were encouraged to send cards of protest to their respective Senators.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, opened the meeting on Sunday, October 15, 1967, by extending greetings to the Soviet Union on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary.

LIGHTFOOT's report was further discussed.

The afternoon's session consisted of reports from the various panels. The first report was from the panel on "Negro Culture." This report reflected the history of Negro writers and actors from the early 1920's to the present time. Only a few of these people are employed in the radio and television industry. It was proposed a conference on a national scale be held early next year to further discuss this matter.

It was also indicated this panel was poorly attended.

The next report concerned "Afro-American Women" in which the role of the black mother was praised. Often these black mothers have been falsely accused as being the cause of juvenile delinquency, were immoral and associated with everything bad. The Party must fight to destroy this image.

The following proposals were made and adopted:

- (1) Extensive job training be established;
- (2) Day care centers be provided with state and federal funds;
- (3) Women should become involved in the anti-draft movement; and
- (4) Welfare and anti-poverty marchers should become involved around the peace issue.

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MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

The next report concerned the "White Community."
It was recommended the national office of the CPUSA should
issue a pamphlet concerning work in the white community and
should include such issues as taxation and racism. A
second front should be opened around an anti-war struggle
and the Party should exert pressure on the unions to organize
the unorganized. Also, the Party should support the out-
spoken civil rights leaders including H. RAB BROWN, Chairman
of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and
RONALD LOCKMAN, a Philadelphia soldier who refused to serve
in Vietnam. C. A.

On January 17, 1966, a second confidential source,
who has furnished reliable information in the past,
advised RONALD LOCKMAN was recruited into the
Youth Club, Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania
and Delaware (CPEPD) in January 1966. 1.

The report on "Economic Problems" called for the
rejection of the concept that Negroes are a black colony
within the United States. Also recommended was the waging of
a fight for a shorter work week, the organizing of the low-
paying workers, and a crash program to meet the immediate
needs of the people.

The report on the "Struggle on the Political Front"
recommended support for all Negro candidates and the possibility
of a "Black Convention" in 1968.

ROSCOE PROCTOR gave the report on "Techniques and
Methods of Struggle." In his report, PROCTOR stated the panel
was opposed to armed insurrection unless used for seizing of
political power, terrorism against "Uncle Toms" was rejected,
armed self-defense was supported, black people should police
their own communities, the Party must oppose guerilla warfare,
black caucuses should be formed in all organizations, especially
women, and the Party should help form regional conferences of

-5-
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MEETING OF THE ENLARGED NATIONAL
NEGRO COMMISSION, COMMUNIST PARTY,
USA (CPUSA), OCTOBER 14-15, 1967
NEW YORK CITY

black youth to form a Youth Congress. PROCTOR also encouraged the formation of ghetto concentration clubs.

When asked to explain the meaning of the latter, he related an experience where he claimed Negro members claimed they could not fully express themselves in clubs with white members. Resentment had grown against the white members and it became necessary to transfer them to another club.

After much heated discussion on this matter, PROCTOR withdrew his recommendation calling for concentration on ghetto clubs.

The reports of the various panels were adopted.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(U)

FBI

Date: 11/21/67

Transmit the following in

Via

AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY

DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 3-14-90 6971 EEP/SLC

CN90, 513 April 82-1466 (4/90) (Priority)

Secret

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-136585)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM-C
(OO: Atlanta)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY: SP4JAM/LL
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION: 11-21-82
6076

There are enclosed for the Bureau 11 copies of a LHM containing information from NY 3810-S*, concerning a request received by MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., to speak at a celebration on the occasion of the 100th Birthday of W.E.B. DU BOIS, in February, 1968, which event is being sponsored by "Freedomways" Magazine.

The source used to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL is CG 5824-S*; and the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-S*].

- 4 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1 - New York (100-91330) (H.P.O'DELL) (41)
- 1 - New York [redacted] (STANLEY LEVISON) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (41)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (41)

JFO:gmd
(11)

AGENCY: FBI, OSI, SAC, [redacted]

(Holder) [redacted]

Washgton 11/21/67

BY: [redacted]

11 NOV 22 1967

SECRET

1cc ATY-LHM 806940

Secret

Sent M

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S) OF
CLASSIFICATION
DATE 3/14/90

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSURE IN 100-106670

NY 100-153735
NY 100-136585

~~SECRET~~

(U)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a highly sensitive source engaged in furnishing information about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It also is classified "Secret" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* (S) (U) used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)



SECRET

(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
November 21, 1967

Bureau 100-442529
100-106670

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 6972 EEP/8
CN80,513 Appeal 82-1466 (5/7/90)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY SLIP(S)
DATE 3/16/78 RPS

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

2-16-89
Classified by 3042 PWT/SL
Declassify on: OADR
82-1466 Martin Luther King

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, learned on November 19, 1967, that on that date, Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, Jr., discussed an invitation which King had received to attend the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of the W.E.B. DuBois to be held in Carnegie Hall, New York City, in February, 1968. King wanted Levison's opinion on accepting this invitation. King said that he did not know who is sponsoring the celebration, that Jack O'Dell had called him once, but that another person had been the main caller. He added that he had also been urged to attend by a person he met at a luncheon. King noted that there will be only one speech at the luncheon and that they want him to make it. He feels that he should accept because of the contribution that DuBois made to Negroes. He said he knows "Freedomways" magazine has something to do with it. *Ku*

Levison stated that he would want to know the sponsoring group so that it could be determined if it is reasonably broad or very narrow. He said that if the sponsorship is narrow, including just people around "Freedomways", it should be broadened. *Ku*

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Classified by 10500/2
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/14/77

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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100-442529-2432

ENCLOSURE

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

King also mentioned that a professor at Yeshiva University had contacted him about being on the board for a memorial to be placed on land acquired at the birthplace of DuBois in Massachusetts. ~~XU~~

The Summer, 1967, issue of "Freedomways" Magazine announced that "Freedomways" was sponsoring a celebration on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of W.E.B. DuBois on Friday evening, February 23, 1968, at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

A characterization of Freedomways Associates, Inc., publishers of "Freedomways" Magazine, is set forth in the appendix pages.

The Summer, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", lists Jack O'Dell under the name J. H. O'Dell, as its Associate Managing Editor.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 1, 1967, that as of April, 1967, O'Dell was considered by the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), as being a member of the National Committee. ~~XU~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the Communist Party (CP) for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~(S)~~ (U)

- 2 -

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~~SECRET~~ (U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

"The New York Times", August 28, 1963,
page 3, contains an article datelined at
Accra, Ghana, stating that W.E.B. DuBois
died on August 28, 1963. It states that he
went to Ghana as the guest of President
Kwame Nkrumah to become Director of the
Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored
by the Government of Ghana, and became a
citizen of that country. The article also
states that "During his later years, he was
active in many left-wing and Communist
activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the
age of 93, he joined the Communist Party".

- 3 -

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(U)

Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C
APPENDIX

1.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC.

The records of the New York State Secretary of State, Albany, New York, show that the Certificate of Incorporation of Freedomways Associates, Inc., was filed on March 2, 1961.

On May 24, 1961, a source advised that a report was given on "Freedomways" at a meeting of the National Board, Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), held on May 24, 1961. It was stated that the central purpose of "Freedomways" is to develop a theory and positive criticism of currents in the Negro Movement, as well as to raise the level of understanding and discussion taking place in Negro life today and to project a socialist and pro-Soviet orientation. *XU*

On May 25, 1961, a second source advised that "Freedomways" was set up for the CP, USA by JAMES JACKSON. *XU*

The First Quarter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways", self-described as "A Quarterly Review of the Negro Freedom Movement" published by Freedomways Associates, Incorporated, 799 Broadway, New York City, lists the following as its editorial staff:

JOHN HENRIK CLARKE, Associate Editor
ESTHER JACKSON, Managing Editor
J. H. O'DELL, Associate Managing Editor
JOHN L. DEVINE, Art Editor

A third source made available information on July 1, 1964, indicating that JOHN HENRIK CLARKE attended the first and founding meeting of the American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which was held on December 19, 1963, and continued on January 10, 1964.

This source also made available information on August 14, 1964, indicating that CLARKE is an "Associate" of AIM.

On March 16, 1966, the second source advised that JAMES JACKSON, accompanied by his wife, ESTHER JACKSON, was scheduled to depart on March 25, 1966, from the United States en route to Moscow to attend the 23rd Congress of the CP of the

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Re: Communist Influence in Racial Matters
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Martin Luther King, Jr.
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APPENDIX

2.

FREEDOMWAYS ASSOCIATES, INC. (CONTINUED)

Soviet Union. This source described JAMES JACKSON as a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

On July 26, 1966, a fourth source identified O'DELL as a member of the CP.

On January 30, 1961, SYLVIA M. BRENNER DEVINE, 415 South 50th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, advised that her former husband, JACK DEVINE, mentioned on December 17, 1960, that he was still in the CP and that the CP is his whole life. *Ku*

On July 24, 1963, a fifth source described JOHN DEVINE as a CP member.

A characterization of AIMS is set out separately.

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Re: Communis Influence in Racial Matte
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

APPENDIX

1.

~~Secret~~

(U)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, HERBERT APTHEKER stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS), which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA, held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, HERBERT APTHEKER spoke at the CPUSA, New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. APTHEKER stated that AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed to operate within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located on the fifth floor west of 20 West 30th Street, New York, New York.

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